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WARSAW PAPER SAYS WEST HAMPERS MBFR PEACE INITIATIVES

AU271905Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Oct 78 pp 1-2 AU

["The West Hampers Peaceful Initiatives by Socialist Countries: The Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, PAP--At the 25 October plenary session of the delegations of the 10 states participating in the MBFR talks, Igor Maslov, TASS correspondent, reports that Nikolay Tarasov, chief of the USSR delegation, and Robert Winter, chief of the Luxembourg delegation, delivered speeches. At a press conference, the reporters were familiarized with the contents of the speech by the chief of the USSR delegation.

Having indicated that the Vienna talks would be 5 years old on 30 October, N. Tarasov said that the Soviet Union was doing its utmost to render possible their prompt and successful completion. Along with the CSSR, the GDR and Poland, on 8 November 1973 the Soviet Union presented a draft agreement whose implementation would have made it possible to preserve the existing approximate balance of forces at a significantly lower level without giving anybody unilateral military advantages. Striving for a compromise, the socialist states repeatedly amended their stand and promptly responded to Western proposals. The NATO countries, 2 years ago, temporized their reply to the initiatives of the socialist states, thus slowing down the business discussion.

Also at present, when nearly 5 months have passed since the time when the socialist countries, on 8 June of this year, made their new important proposals, the NATO countries are still delaying their official reply to them. The delays in the talks also result from the fact that the West is doing its best to reduce the scope of the task confronting the participants, is obstinately refusing to restrict the numerical growth of the air forces, and is refusing to discuss how much the FRG, Great Britain and other West European participants separately are willing to reduce their troops.

Referring to the statement made in May in Prague by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, that there were no types of weapons that the USSR would not be prepared to limit or ban on the basis of an agreement with other states, N. Tarasov emphasized that in Vienna the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were striving for an effective limitation in central European armaments. However, the West European NATO members--the FRG, Great Britain and others--are unwilling to heed arms limitation. This once again unmasks the deceitfulness of Western propaganda about a "growing Soviet menace" and shows that the West is using in this case a false thesis to increase its own military potential.

References to the so-called differences with regard to the numerical strength of the troops of the socialist states are another means to hamper the talks. However, it was the West itself which artificially created these "differences," exaggerating its estimates and refusing to accept any proposal by the socialist states at explaining the causes of those "differences."

The chief of the USSR delegation said that, irrespective of the disappointing results of the 5-year talks, the possibilities of a matter-of-fact search for an agreement had not yet been exhausted and that they had to be used. For this purpose the Western participants must recognize that their own security, as well as the security of the socialist states, will be better guaranteed as a result of a mutual and equal reduction in military potentials than under the condition of increasing them.

They must also realize that their attempt to obtain unilateral military advantages will produce no results. In their 8 June proposals the socialist countries met the Western view more than halfway. It is now the Western countries' turn. Ending his speech, the USSR representative called on the NATO countries not to delay their reply to the proposals made by the socialist countries.

In his speech at the Wednesday plenary session Robert Winter, chief of the Luxembourg delegation, repeated the thesis indicating the importance of the "geographic factor" used by the West to discourage the participants in the Vienna talks from discussing the main problems concerning the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

CPCZ DAILY CRITICIZES WEST'S PROCRASTINATION AT MBFR

AU302135Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "The NATO Countries Owe a Reply; USSR Representative's Statement at the Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna, CTK--On Wednesday, Soviet Representative Nikolay Tarasov and Robert Winter, head of the Luxembourg delegation, addressed the 183d plenary session of the participants in the negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

According to information issued to journalists at a press conference, in the first part of his speech Nikolay Tarasov recalled the fifth anniversary of the Vienna talks, which started on 30 October 1973, and stressed in this connection that the Soviet Union had undertaken everything in its power so that the negotiations would yield positive results as quickly as possible. As early as 8 November 1973, it submitted, together with the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia, a draft agreement that would signify, if accepted, the maintenance of the approximate balance of forces, but on a far lower level and simultaneously without granting unilateral military advantages to anyone.

The socialist countries, led by the endeavor to reach a compromise, time and again corrected their stances and quickly reacted to Western proposals. However, the NATO countries, on the other hand, postponed for 2 years their replies to the enterprising steps of the socialist states and slowed down the rate of negotiations. They are continuing this practice even now; so far they have been incapable of officially replying to the new significant proposals of the socialist countries submitted as far back as 8 June.

The procrastinations in the negotiations are caused, as the Soviet delegate stressed, also by the Western endeavor to narrow down at any price the framework of the tasks which the participants in the Vienna talks are facing and by the stubborn Western refusal to reduce the numerical strength of its air force, or at least to limit its growth. The West does not even want to announce by how much the individual West European states and Canada will reduce the strengths of their troops.

The Soviet delegate underscored that the USSR and other socialist countries are striving in Vienna for a really effective limitation of armament in the area of central Europe. But the West European NATO members do not even want to hear about it. This is yet another proof of the lie-infested nature of Western propaganda on the so-called growth of the Soviet danger. This is yet another testimony to the fact that the West is making use of this false thesis in order to be able to continue escalating its own military potential.

PAP COMMENTATOR ON 5 YEARS OF VIENNA ARMS TALKS

LD301030Y Warsaw PAP in English 0903 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[By PAP commentator A. Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct, PAP--The negotiations of 19 countries on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been going on for five years already. It is said, and not without reason, that the Vienna negotiations are the most difficult disarmament talks. Their multilateral character and the need to take into account security interests of countries belonging to two different political-military blocks, as well as complexity of the negotiated subject itself add up to the unprecedented nature of this venture. The urgency of the negotiations' goal i.e. the "growth of security and stability in central Europe by means of reducing concentration of troops and armaments justifies the determination, patience, ingenuity and flexibility of efforts aiming at the reaching of an agreement."

Being aware of the negotiations' great stake the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland have many times altered their stand in an effort to facilitate a compromise settlement of disputed issues. Of particular significance was the proposal of four socialist countries presented in June of this year in effect of which the sides agreed that the ultimate goal of the reductions carried out in two phases would be the parity of the number of troops of both blocs, so that security of neither of the sides is affected.

The concordance of views on such essential issues makes it possible even at present to outline the shape of future agreement. Unfortunately its specifying is hampered by various false obstacles created by the West. Although the proposals of the four socialist countries were presented nearly five months ago the West has not yet given any concrete answer to them and what is more continues to demand new concessions, diverting the attention from the main direction of negotiations by putting emphasis on the alleged discrepancy between the official data on the Warsaw Treaty forces and the West's own estimates. The general opinion is that protracted discussion over the military data and the West's reluctance to seek compromise on that issue delays the reaching of an agreement while Europe cannot afford such a waste of time. If an agreement is not reached urgently in Vienna the armaments spiral is going to rocket up dangerously following the logics of the arms race. It is, therefore, in the interest of entire Europe that possibilities of compromise contained in the latest proposals of the socialist states be fully utilized.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTARY VIEWS MBFR NEGOTIATIONS

AU3012[illegible]40Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 7[illegible] p 2 AU

[Commentary by "C.D.": "The Negotiations in Vienna"]

[Text] Negotiations are taking place in Vienna among 17 European states as well as the United States and Canada, on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. These negotiations, which have been underway for 5 years, are marked by numerous initiatives of the socialist participants who aim at achieving a lessening of the high concentration of the military potential in the heart of Europe, on the border between socialism and imperialism. In accordance with the peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress, the socialist states from the very beginning have regarded the Vienna negotiations as part of their worldwide efforts to supplement political detente by concrete agreements for halting the arms race and for disarmament.

Despite these intensive efforts of the socialist states no concrete agreements have been reached in Vienna to this day. Naturally such negotiations are difficult on account of their nature. Hence, patience is a basic prerequisite for success. The fact that no tangible result has been achieved in Vienna until today, however, is due to more profound causes. Let the facts speak for themselves. During the negotiations the socialist participating countries have submitted a whole series of proposals for an overall settlement as well as for partial steps. In these proposals, they consistently proceeded from the principles agreed on during the preliminary consultations--reciprocity of all measures, and ensured undiminished security of all participating states--as well as from the actual military balance of forces in central Europe; that is, the approximate numerical parity of the troop strengths of the Warsaw Pact and of the NATO states.

In order to quickly achieve practical results, the socialist participating states submitted their first comprehensive proposal as early as on 8 November 1973. Had it been accepted by the West, the armed forces of the socialist and the Western participating states in central Europe could have been reduced by 17 percent for quite some time. But in all these years there was no readiness whatsoever for such comprehensive equivalent reductions on the Western side. The NATO states rejected all proposals of the socialist side or dodged a concrete reply. They were not even ready to agree that neither side should increase the personnel strength of its armed forces for the duration of the negotiations. Instead, the Western representatives constantly raised unrealistic demands for one-sided reduction of the armed forces of the socialist states, or for a several times higher reduction on their part. To cloak this deviation from the agreed principles, they again and again dish out the old lie of an alleged "threat from the East" which they seek to bolster with the unrealistic assertion of an alleged substantial numerical superiority of the socialist armed forces.

But they have gone even further. In direct contradiction to the spirit and aims of the Vienna negotiations, NATO is carrying out a permanent reinforcement of its military potential in central Europe with a view to altering the approximate equilibrium of balance of forces in its favor. Thus the United States, for example, increased its armed forces in the FRG in 1977 by about 18,000 men and in 1978 by another 8,000 men. The NATO long-term program provides for $80 billion expenditures for further armament especially in central Europe. More than ever before NATO is staging war maneuvers in areas that are directly bordering on the GDR and the CSSR. And only very recently the U.S. President decided to order the production of two modernized nuclear warheads, which constitutes an essential step toward the planned introduction of the neutron weapon for the NATO forces in central Europe.

In contrast with the NATO states, the socialist participants in the Vienna negotiations are making every effort to achieve an agreement as quickly as possible that is acceptable for both sides. Their new proposals submitted on 8 June 1978 have again accomodated earlier expressed Western ideas. They provide for a reduction of the Warsaw Pact and of the NATO armed forces to an equal level of 700,000 men of ground forces each. At the same time the socialist participating states have declared their readiness to accept the reduction of selected arms systems in accordance with the Western wishes, and to consent to a reduction of forces in a first phase only by the USSR and the United States, with the USSR reducing its potential by about twice as many soldiers as the United States.

With these new proposals, to which NATO still has not given any reply, the socialist states have again emphasized their constructive approach. They are demonstrating through deeds that they are not willing to allow themselves to be pushed to the course of intensified confrontation that has been programmed by the aggressive NATO quarters. The socialist states will continue to do everything in their power to achieve progress at the Vienna negotiations.

However, the success in Vienna depends on the good will of both sides. After 5 years of negotiations, it is high time also for the NATO participating states to let themselves be guided by the security interests of both sides, and to be ready for an agreement which maintains the existing balance of forces at a reduced level. The NATO countries cannot shirk their responsibility.

ADN CORRESPONDENT VIEWS LACK OF PROGRESS AT MBFR TALKS

LD292339Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0848 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

["Disappointing Results After 5 Years of Vienna Negotiations"--by ADN correspondent Joachim Koschak]

[Text] Vienna--Thirty October is the fifth anniversary of the day on which in 1973 the delegations from 17 European states, the United States and Canada took their seats at the round table in the Redoutensaal in the Hofburg in Vienna to begin negotiations on a mutual reduction of forces and arms in central Europe. A sober look at the talks to date shows it has not yet been possible to reach an initial agreement. The socialist states are not to blame for this.

It is known that the Soviet Union, together with the GDR, Poland and the CSSR, has in past years taken numerous initiatives whose adoption would at any time have made possible an effective reduction of the military potential of all states in central Europe, while retaining the approximate balance of power. In their truly persistent efforts for an initial agreement in Vienna, the socialist delegations have time and again met the NATO states halfway. In their proposals, they have taken into consideration essential elements of the Western attitude and so made an approximation of positions possible, most recently in their far-reaching compromise proposal of 8 June this year.

Why has it still not been possible to achieve a "breakthrough" in Vienna? This question arises all the more so because leading politicians of these Western states almost daily talk about continuing the process of detente, but their representatives in the Redoutensaal in the Hofburg in Vienna have so far not followed up these words with deeds. The reason for this contradiction is quite obviously to be sought in the fact that certain NATO circles are guided by efforts not to reduce military potentials, but to raise them and not to limit the arms race, but to introduce a new and even more dangerous period.

This has been proved just lately by quite a few facts. The supreme commander of the NATO forces in Europe, General Haig, stated: "From the military point of view a reduction of forces in central Europe is unthinkable."

The former deputy inspector general of the Bundeswehr, General von Reichert, demands the setting up of a further six reserve divisions in the FRG. Additional American troops have already arrived in the FRG from Texas, and further contingents are to follow. In short, the wide range of measures to increase the West's forces and arms in central Europe, confirmed at the NATO Council meeting in Washington, obviously runs counter to the aims of the Vienna negotiations. An analysis of this policy by NATO makes clear that the West is consciously slowing down the Vienna negotiations and is at pains to delay them until all these measures are carried out.

Are the Vienna negotiations under these conditions and after 5 years to be seen as having failed, as unnecessary and useless? The Soviet Union's representative, Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, gave a definite answer to this question in the declaration of principle he made at the last plenary session when he said:

"In spite of the disappointing results of the 5 years of discussion we feel that the chances of directing the negotiations onto the business-like search for agreements have not yet been lost."

The proposals put forward by the socialist states on 8 June this year created the necessary basis for this. They could not, therefore, be ignored in the countries of the West. All forces in Europe interested in detente can today rally round the demand for a constructive reply to these proposals. Ambassador Tarasov stated in the delegation that it was necessary for the Western participants in the negotiations to become aware that "their own safety as well as the safety of the socialist countries is better guaranteed with the mutual and equal lowering of military potentials than with their increase, and that Western speculation on achieving one-sided advantages in the outcome of the negotiations will not be realized."

EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE EXPERTS TO MEET 31 OCT

LD291845Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct, TANJUG--A meeting of experts of the 35 member-countries of the conference on European security and cooperation will open on Tuesday in Montreux, Switzerland. The meeting will undertake a further study of the problems and methods regarding the passage of a convention the solution of disputes by peaceful means. [as received]

The Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe decided that the Montreux and a number of other meetings of experts be held to ensure the continuity of the process initiated and defined by the Helsinki final document. Under the decision of the Belgrade Helsinki meeting, a "scientific forum" is to be held in Bonn and a meeting of experts in Mediterranean problems, in La Valetta, Malta. The meetings will be of great importance for maintaining the continuity of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe process. [as received] No such meeting was held in between the Helsinki conference and the Belgrade meeting.

As decided at the Belgrade meeting, the meetings of experts will last from four to six weeks. They will adopt conclusions and recommendations and report on the results in their work to the governments of the Helsinki conference member-states.

Consultations on the convention of the peaceful solution of disputes are not expected to lead to an accord by the 1988 meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, because the positions of the two military blocs on the issue are quite far apart and contrary.

The consultations will, hence, be very difficult and complicated and will require much time. However, since no country has in principle rejected the initiative on the convention, a positive outcome is eventually expected, especially in view of the need for generally accepted principles in the solution of inter-state disputes in various fields. What is being sought is a flexible mechanism providing various forms through which to seek solutions to dispute, from negotiations, expertises, polls to arbitration.

In the examination of the problem so far, the neutral and non-aligned European countries have displayed much realism and persistence. Although aware of numerous difficulties, these countries are ready patiently to work on preparing the conditions for a final agreement especially since the peaceful solution of disputes is essential for preserving and promoting peace in Europe and the world, in general.

MEHMET SHEHU ADDRESSES YOUTH UNION PLENUM

AU302250Y Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 21 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Report on the speech by Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and premier, at a plenum of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, UWYA, held in Tirana on 20 October 1978]

[Excerpt] Comrade Mehmet Shehu took the rostrum at the UWYA plenum. He spoke about the role of the youth and the great share they bear in the construction of socialism and the defense of our socialist country. He defined a number of important tasks facing the UWYA organizations in the field and in the army for constantly educating our people and youth with the Marxist-Leninist teachings of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, their implementation and the defense of the party's correct Marxist-Leninist line in struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideology. He stressed the need to strengthen the unity of the people around the party, to educate the young generation in a patriotic and revolutionary spirit with the militant virtues and features which characterized the partisans during the antifascist national liberation struggle, to encourage participation in the young generation in the class struggle, and to more and more profoundly understand the Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance for the construction and defense of our socialist fatherland.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu advised that under the party's guidance, the youth organizations, being aware of the existing situation, should further strengthen the discipline where they work and train for defense, diligently study and profoundly master the military art of people's warfare and implement it as effectively as possible in the field of training, further strengthen revolutionary vigilance, and so forth. Our boys and girls should further their combat readiness and love. They should skillfully use weapons and technology and preserve them well, acquaint themselves with the terrain, and so forth. Comrade Mehmet Shehu referred also to the important problem regarding the physical tempering of the young generation, which is directly related to the consolidation of the country's defense. He touched on the many tasks facing the UWYA organization for more and more useful cooperation between youth organizations in the field and those in the army, thereby closely considering economic and other problems together with the problems of defense and so forth.

The speech by Comrade Mehmet Shehu was received with applause and shouts for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

BRIEFS

STUDENT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH--Within the framework of the implementation of the tasks set by the seventh party congress and Enver Hoxha's advice for intensifying the scientific-technical revolution, an aktiv was held in Tirana on 30 October. It was attended by students distinguished in scientific research. Also attending were youth cadres and activists, teachers and scientific workers of Tirana University and higher institutions; Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [UWYA]; and other comrades. Xhemal Dini, first secretary of the Tirana University party committee, presided over the aktiv. (Magbule Sala), secretary of the UWYA Central Committee, delivered a report on the need to intensify and turn student scientific research into massive research work. Discussions on the report ensued. The aktiv generalized the useful experience in this field and outlined future tasks. At the end, Prof Petrit Radovicka, rector of Tirana University, summed up the proceedings of the aktiv. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH ROBERT MUGABE IN LUANDA

AU282037Y Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct, BTA--On October 21, 1978, in Luanda, P.R. Angola, Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the P.R. Bulgaria, met Mr Robert Mugabe, ZANU chairman and co-chairman of the Patriotic Front of the People of Zimbabwe. Mr Robert Mugabe informed Mr Todor Zhivkov of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe against the racist regime of Ian Smith.

Mr Todor Zhivkov extended an invitation to Mr Robert Mugabe to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The meeting was attended, on the part of ZANU, by the ZANU deputy chairman and two members of the ZANU CC. On the Bulgarian side it was attended by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

COMMUNIQUE ON ZHIVKOV VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE PUBLISHED

AU301930Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Oct 78 pp 1, 5 AU

[Apparent text of joint communique on the official, friendly visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to Mozambique, signed in Maputo on 25 October 1978]

[Text] At the invitation of Samora Moises Machel, FRELIMO chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, paid an official, friendly party and state visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique from 22-25 October 1978. The Bulgarian party and state leader was accompanied by leading political and state leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. On his arrival in the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was enthusiastically greeted by the people of Maputo, who thus expressed the great friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Bulgaria and Mozambique, and their profound admiration and respect for the chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was welcomed with cordial and heartfelt hospitality, which was an expression of the militant solidarity between the Bulgarian and Mozambique peoples.

During his visit, the BCP Central Committee first secretary and People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council chairman laid a wreath at the monument of Mozambique heroes. He attended an enthusiastic rally with the people of one of the main districts of the capital. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and those accompanying him visited production and industrial as well as agricultural enterprises in the province of (Sofala), and became closely acquainted with the life and culture of the people of Mozambique, with their revolutionary enthusiasm, as well as with their achievements in consolidating political and economic independence and in building the material and ideological foundations of socialist society.

I. The two leaders conducted detailed talks on the importance and necessity of expanding bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and on the international political situation, in particular on the situation in southern Africa.

This exchange of views, which proceeded in an atmosphere of great sincerity and political unanimity of thoughts, comradeship, understanding and solidarity, and which is the result of common ideas shaped in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, gave the basic trend to the talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries. In particular, the two leaders stressed the necessity of increasingly expanding the principles, essence and atmosphere of the already existing political relations between the two parties and peoples in the sector of economic cooperation. The following officials attended the talks on the Bulgarian side:

Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council, as well as chairman of the Bulgarian side in the joint intergovernmental committee on economic, scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Mozambique; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ivan Sakarev, BCP Central Committee member and minister of construction and building materials; Minister Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy minister of agriculture and food industry; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee member and chief of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's cabinet; and Vladislav Videnov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Mozambique side;

Marcelino dos Santos, FRELIMO Central Committee Permanent Political Committee member and minister of development and economic planning; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, FRELIMO Central Committee Permanent Political Committee member and minister of foreign affairs; Mario da Graca Machungo, FRELIMO Central Committee Permanent Political Committee member; Julio Samit Carrilho, FRELIMO Central Committee member and minister of public works and housing; and Manuel dos Santos, FRELIMO Central Committee member and minister of domestic trade; Sergio Vieira, FRELIMO Central Committee member and governor of the Banque of Mozambique; (Jose May Ane) FRELIMO Central Committee member and governor of Maputo Province; Smari Katawala, secretary of state for fisheries; (Joao Batista Cozhme), director of the National Committee of United Villages; (Valerianu Ferrau), secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Antonio Barnku, general secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Energy; (Sharfudin Khan), department director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (Ruiz Gonzalez), national director of water economy; and (Luis Pereire), national director of the Organization for Collective Production.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov reported on the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society and on the activities of the BCP in implementing the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress. He dwelt on the tasks which are now being resolved in conformity with the decisions of the national party conference held in April 1978.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed Comrade Samora Machel on the consistent efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in contributing to detente in the international atmosphere, to the improvement of the political atmosphere in the Balkans, as well as on the assistance rendered by Bulgaria to the national liberation movements and to the newly liberated states.

Comrade Machel expressed his high appreciation of the great successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP in building a developed socialist society, his appreciation of the consistent foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy aimed at detente in the international atmosphere, and at consolidating universal peace and security. He welcomed the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a stabilizing factor in the Balkans. He hailed Bulgaria's trends and initiatives in creating a climate of trust and understanding, of mutual neighborly relations, of useful cooperation among the countries of the Balkan area in the political, economic and cultural sectors. Comrade Machel also stressed the significance of the assistance the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the countries of the socialist community, is rendering to the national liberation movements and to African peoples who are struggling for the liquidation of the results of colonial slavery, against neocolonialism and against the attempts of imperialism to stop the progressive development of independent African countries.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the achievements of the people of Mozambique under FRELIMO leadership in transforming the social and economic life of Mozambique, in liquidating the remnants of colonial slavery and in building the structure of a people's democratic state--which is the basis for building a socialist society in Mozambique. Samora Moises Machel, FRELIMO chairman, stressed the significance of building the party at the present stage of development, which enables the Mozambique workers class, in close unity with its basic ally the peasantry, to assume the leading role and to guide the whole people along the path of socialism.

Comrade Samora Machel briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the achievements of the people of Mozambique in their struggle against the class enemy, which is pursuing the goal of impeding the socialist orientation of the People's Republic of Mozambique by damaging its economy, by stopping the development of production and entering into alliance with the illegal minority racist regime of the British colony of Southern Rhodesia for aggressive actions and armed provocations. Comrade Samora Machel briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the foreign policy of the government aimed at intensifying the worldwide revolutionary movement, at consolidating the progressive forces fighting for full independence of the African Continent, and against the attempts to set the African countries against each other.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his appreciation of the successes achieved by the people of Mozambique in the peaceful construction of their motherland, in consolidating the people's democratic power, and in strengthening the security and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He stressed the historical significance of the appearance of the people's democratic states in this part of the world, and confirmed the active participation of socialist Bulgaria in the consolidation and development of the first liberated areas of the African Continent. Comrade Zhivkov welcomed the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which defends the country's national independence against the aggressive actions of imperialism and neocolonialism in Africa. He expressed high appreciation for the solidarity and support which the People's Republic of Mozambique is rendering to the peoples of the African Continent who are struggling against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. Comrade Zhivkov hailed the efforts and the active role of the People's Republic of Mozambique in consolidating the unity of the states belonging to the OAS, of the nonalined countries' movement, on an anti-imperialist basis, and in close cooperation and alliance with the countries belonging to the socialist community.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Moises Machel stressed with great satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation established between FRELIMO and the BCP, as early as in the hard years of struggle waged by the people of Mozambique against Portuguese colonialism and for their country's freedom and independence, acquired new prospects for development following the declaration of independence and the creation of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The guarantee for developing and consolidating such relations lies in the firm adherence of both countries to Marxism-Leninism, and to the principles of proletarian internationalism which guide the fraternal relations between the two parties, peoples and states. The two sides stressed the role and significance of the two fraternal parties--the BCP and FRELIMO, which is the vanguard of Mozambique's working people--as a moving force for the further comprehensive consolidation of friendship between the peoples of Bulgaria and Mozambique, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The construction of the basic foundations of a socialist society in Mozambique, and the expansion of the construction of a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, demand the intensification of cooperation and mutual support among fraternal countries in transforming cooperation into a new and decisively important factor of the anti-imperialist struggle in the struggle for the progress of mankind along the path of socialism.

In this connection, the two leaders expressed their positive evaluation of the results achieved in the sector of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. The useful work of the Bulgarian-Mozambique joint committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which held its first session, was stressed. The contribution of the Bulgarian experts in orgainzing agriculture in the People's Republic of Mozambique was emphasized. The work accomplished in connection with cooperation in the economic sector was also stressed. At the same time, it was ascertained that there are even greater opportunities for expanding bilateral cooperation. It was also pointed out that cultural exchange between Bulgaria and Mozambique is of great importance, and that the expansion of this exchange will contribute to a greater rapprochement between the peoples of the two countries. The desire of socialist Bulgaria to assist the People's Republic of Mozambique in training cadres both on Mozambique territory and in Bulgaria was particularly emphasized.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov assured Comrade Samora Machel that in resolving problems the people of Mozambique will always be able to rely upon the Bulgarian people's solidarity and assistance. The BCP, the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and all Bulgarian people are ready, in future, to continue to transmit their experience and knowledge and to do everything within their power to consolidate friendship and cooperation with FRELIMO and with the government and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The two sides emphasized the role and significance of the meeting of leaders of the two states, parties and governments, in particular at the highest level, for the accelerated development of fraternal relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During the visit the following agreements were signed: An agreement on friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique; a protocol on cooperation between the BCP and FRELIMO for the period 1979-80; and other documents. The signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two states is a step of great historical importance for the bilateral relations between the two countries, a step which serves as a basis for the expansion of all-round cooperation and which contributes in an essential manner to the intensification of the common struggle for peace and socialism.

II. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Samora Moises Machel, FRELIMO chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, reviewed the international situation at this stage of development, and ascertained an identity of views on the basic international problems which were discussed.

The two sides made a thorough analysis of the international situation, stressing the identity of principles which determine their sovereign policy. They attach the greatest importance to the consolidation of unity of action among the countries belonging to the socialist community, the developing countries, the national liberation movements and all progressive forces. The two sides ascertained that the present international situation is characterized by a permanent shift in the balance of forces to the advantage of socialism, to the advantage of the forces of peace, progress and national liberation, and that this is a result of the constantly intensifying struggle of peoples and progressive forces against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, for peace and social progress.

The two sides confirmed the significance of the OAS and of the nonalined countries movement in preserving peace and the peoples' economic and social development, in unmasking the splitting maneuvers of the imperialists aimed at isolating the African peoples and the nonalined countries movement from their natural allies--the socialist countries. In this respect, the two leaders congratulated each other on the victories achieved in neutralizing these maneuvers, and particularly hailed the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries, which is scheduled to take place in Havana next year.

The two sides confirmed their resolve to struggle to liquidate the system of international economic relations established by imperialism, and to establish new, progressive, international economic relations based on equal rights, on mutual interest and on the respect for the peoples' rights of owning and utilizing their own natural resources.

The two sides ascertained that the process of detente is developing successfully, regardless of the counteraction of the reactionary forces. They pointed out the necessity of consolidating this process and making it irreversible. At the same time, they stressed that detente does not represent stopping the objective processes of historical development. It does not mean stopping the just struggle of peoples for national liberation, social progress, democracy and peace. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament, and expressed their readiness to contribute to the practical implementation of the tenets contained in the final documents of this session. The two sides declared themselves in favor of convening a universal disarmament conference as soon as possible.

The two sides stressed the great danger represented by the attempts of the racist and expansionist regimes in the Republic of South Africa and in Israel to obtain nuclear weapons, a danger threatening the peoples of Africa. Such attempts are promoted by the active participation of imperialism, which supplies these regimes with the technical and scientific means necessary for their criminal intentions. The two leaders consider that nuclear weapons should not be admitted into Africa, and support the UN General Assembly appeal to all states to recognize and respect the African Continent as a zone free of nuclear weapons. The two leaders think it is in the interest of mankind to sign treaties to prohibit nuclear tests, ban chemical and bacteriological weapons, as well as to ban the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons. The two sides denounce the plans to produce neutron bombs and other nuclear weapons, and are supporters of completely banning these means of destruction.

The two sides support the struggle for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and insist upon the liquidation of military bases of the imperialist forces in the Indian Ocean, which represent a severe threat against the countries situated in that area as well as for international peace and security. Analyzing the present situation in Asia, the two sides hailed the victory of the people of Afghanistan. They appealed to the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, guided by their two parties, to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in which they are involved based on the friendly principles and traditions of solidarity and proletarian internationalism--principles tested in the joint struggle against imperialism.

The two sides declared themselves in solidarity with the efforts of the DPRK for a peaceful and independent unification of the country within the framework of democratic principles without any interference from abroad, and they insist upon the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Moises Machel expressed their deep concern in connection with the Middle East situation, and resolutely condemned the aggressive policy conducted by Israel, a policy which is the main cause of tension in that area. The two sides are convinced that the negotiations in which the legitimate interests of the Arab peoples, and in particular those of the people of Palestine, are being sacrificed, are making the existing situation even more dangerous and are complicating the search for durable settlements to the Middle East problem. The two leaders stressed the necessity of resuming the work of the Geneva Conference with the obligatory participation of the PLO. A just and comprehensive settlement of the conflict can be achieved only by the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and by implementing the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state. The two sides also confirmed that the right of existence and of independent development of all peoples and states in that area must be guaranteed.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Moises Machel confirmed their support for the UN decisions regarding complete liquidation of colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid in all its forms and manifestations, and in particular for all applicable UN General Assembly resolutions. The two leaders resolutely condemned the maneuvers of imperialism in connection with their attempts to preserve the remnants of the system of colonial and racial oppression, in connection with attempts to create puppet regimes and guarantee their own neocolonialist interests.

The two leaders expressed their peoples' active solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America who are fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, for national independence and social progress.

III. Analyzing the situation on the African Continent, the two leaders ascertained that the independence of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome and Principe Islands has given new impetus to the anticolonial front in the struggle for peace, progress and democracy, for new economic and social relations, for liquidating the exploitation of man by man. The two sides stressed the basic importance of creating the first people's democratic state in southern Africa, which has basically changed the balance of forces in this area to the advantage of the people.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Moises Machel ascertained that the present, aggressive, imperialist ideological campaign, the armed provocation, economic blackmail and the chauvinistic, expansionist adventures and attempts to separate the national liberation movement from the socialist countries are a hostile reaction against the successes achieved by the African peoples along the path of independence, progress, democracy and the path of development toward a new society.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Moises Machel sharply denounced the aggressive policy and armed intervention of the imperialist forces against the African states, as well as their efforts to create so-called "inter-African intervention forces" whose only purpose is to stop the liberation struggle on the African Continent and to preserve the neocolonial system of domination over the peoples of Africa.

The two sides severely denounced the aggressive actions of the racist regimes of Southern Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa against the sovereignty of the neighboring states. They insisted that such actions stop immediately.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Botswana, which are the victims of numerous provocations and racist attacks. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in full solidarity with and resolutely supports the People's Republic of Mozambique against the criminal aggressive actions of the minority and racist regimes.

The two sides expressed their great concern over an exacerbation of armed conflicts among African states. Such conflicts are being provoked by imperialism and by the most hostile forces of domestic and worldwide reaction. Only a strict observance of the UN Charter and the OAS Charter, only respect for the territorial integrity of each state, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence of the peoples, respect for the right of each people to select freely their own path of political, economic and social development, can consolidate the unity of the African peoples and states in the struggle for peace and progress on the African Continent, and in the struggle for the complete liberation of this continent.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique support the accelerated restoration of peaceful and neighborly relations in the area of the Horn of Africa, so that relations between Somalia and Ethiopia may be normalized on the basis of observing the territorial integrity and sovereignty of each state, in conformity with the UN Charter and in conformity with the principles and resolutions of the OAS. The two sides denounced the attempts by international reaction to kindle hotbeds of tension and conflict in that area against the African peoples' interests.

The two leaders analyzed in particular the situation in southern Africa, stressing that the balance of forces in that part of the continent has definitely shifted to the advantage of peoples struggling for their liberation. This was made possible by the consolidation of the political and economic independence of progressive countries in that area, by their victories in the struggle against oppression and exploitation, and in particular by the defeat inflicted on the aggressive, racist army of the Pretoria regime by the Angolan people, under MPLA leadership. As a result of the change in the balance of forces in that area, the situation is now characterized by overt, daily clashes with some of the most aggressive and most criminal forces of the imperialist system.

The two sides welcomed the victories achieved by the peoples of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, and once more confirmed their full support for armed struggle as the only way to achieve national independence. The two sides sharply criticized the imperialist maneuvers which, through constant machinations against the "front line" countries, are trying to create conditions for justifying interference by imperialism in this zone and for establishing a neocolonialist regime in Zimbabwe. The two sides unmasked the systematic maneuvers of imperialism, which is pursuing the goal, through attempts at internal settlements and through initiatives for international solutions, of stopping the struggle, splitting the patriots and prolonging the existence of the regime.

The two sides expressed their resolve to continue the application of sanctions against the British Colony of Southern Rhodesia, imposed by the United Nations, and to act for the maintenance and active application of the sanctions by the international community. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique expressed their full wholehearted support for SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, and condemned the colonial domination and maneuvers of the racist South African regime aimed against the full independence of this country, over the entire territory, including the area of Walvis Bay.

The two sides energetically denounced the use of Namibian territory as a site for permanent provocations, aggressive and subversive activities against the sovereign and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola on the part of the racist authorities in Pretoria.

It was also ascertained that the creation of a military bloc in the southern part of the Atlantic Ocean, with the active participation of the Pretoria regime, and the attempts to impede the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, represents a growing threat against the security and sovereignty of the African countries and international peace. The two sides severely condemned the Pretoria regime and the policy of Bantunization. They insisted upon putting an end to the policy of apartheid and terror conducted by the racist authorities against the people of South Africa.

The two sides unmasked the imperialist assistance rendered to the racist regime by supplying weapons, including nuclear weapons, aimed at oppressing the workers classes, at rearming the regime for aggression against sovereign neighbor states, and at preserving the existence of apartheid. The two sides expressed their solidarity and full support for the African National Congress of the Republic of South Africa.

The two sides expressed their high appreciation of their talks, and shared the view that the visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the People's Republic of Mozambique represents a basic contribution to the further expansion and intensification of the fraternal, friendly relations and of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

IV. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed to Comrade Samora Machel and to the FRELIMO Central Committee, as well as to the People's Republic of Mozambique, his own gratitude and that of those accompanying him for the cordial hospitality and heartfelt welcome accorded to them.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, invited Samora Moises Machel, FRELIMO chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to pay an official, friendly, party and state visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

ADDIS ABABA REPORTS TEXT ON COMMUNIQUE ON ZHIVKOV VISIT

For Addis Ababa reportage of the full text of the joint communique signed between Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria following the visit to Ethiopia of a Bulgarian delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council and first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, from 25-28 October, see the East Africa section of the 31 October Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

TODOR ZHIVKOV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO PDRY

For reports on the visit of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the PDRY, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 31 October Middle East & North African DAILY REPORT.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND GREETINGS TO TURKISH COUNTERPARTS

AU2820452 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct, BTA--On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Turkey, Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president, has sent a telegram to Mr Fahri Koruturk, president of the republic.

It conveys most sincere regards and good wishes for progress and prosperity of the Turkish people. The hope is expressed that Bulgaro-Turkish relations will further continue to develop in the spirit of understanding and cooperation, in the interest of peace and security in the Balkans and in the world. On the same occasion Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Ministerial council, has sent a telegram to Mr Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey. It conveys sincere wishes for the further upsurge of goodneighbourly relations between our countries to the benefit of the two peoples, of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Telegrams of greetings have also been sent by Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, to Mr Sirri Atalay, president of the Senate of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey, and to Mr Cahit Karakas, Meclisi chairman.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND GREETINGS TO CSSR LEADERS

AU281445Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and to Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the CSSR founding, the 30th anniversary of the nationalization of industry, mines and banks and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the federal system of the CSSR, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarians and on our own behalf we send to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and to all Czechoslovaks most cordial greetings and best wishes.

The founding of the CSSR, the common Czech and Slovak state, was a progressive and historic act, as well as an event of tremendous importance for the development of the fraternal Czechoslovak people. The founding of an independent Czechoslovak state was an end of the centuries-old struggle of the Czech and Slovak peoples for national self-determination, which under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution evolved into a national and Democratic revolution.

Under the conditions of the bourgeois system that prevailed during the first half of the past 60 year-period, the vitally important sociopolitical problems of the Czechoslovak peoples had found no lasting solution. A complete realization of the Czechoslovak working people's dreams became possible only during the past 30 years, with the building of a socialist society with the close fraternal cooperation of the CSSR with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

As a result of the deep revolutionary transformation carried out in all spheres of life, one of which was the nationalization of industry, mines and banks achieved 30 years ago, the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the CPCZ which has been tested in class struggles, achieved great successes and Socialist Czechoslovakia became one of the most advanced countries in the world, and a factor in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The founding of Czechoslovakia as a federal state based on Marxist-Leninist principles concerning the nationalities problem became a prerequisite for the comprehensive development and prosperity of the Czechoslovak nationalities. We believe that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, as well as between the people's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR will continue to develop and deepen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of socialist internationalism, which is in the interest of the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak peoples, of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and of the international communist and workers movement.

On the occasion of these anniversaries, Dear Comrades, we express cordial wishes to you and to the working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia for further and greater successes in building a developed socialist society in your and our country, and in the common struggle for peace, socialism and social progress throughout the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S DEMICHEV

USSR Ambassador Hosts Party

AU3021O9Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU

[Text] On 30 October, Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a cocktail party in honor of the official USSR delegation to the Soviet culture days led by Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture. The cocktail party, which took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Tsola Dragoycheva and other officials, as well as by chiefs and members of foreign missions accredited in Sofia.

Meets With Zhivkov

AU3019l0Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU

[Text] On 30 October, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture.

DZHUROV, ROMANIA'S COMAN ATTEND SOLDIERS CEREMONY

AU291432Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Today, the new class of the Vasil Levski higher people's military school in Veliko Turnovo was solemnly sworn in. Honorary guests at the ceremony were Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, and the military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense and RPC Central Committee Political Executive Committee candidate member. Col Gen Ion Coman gave awards to the cadets who excelled in their military and political training [words indistinct]. The Romanian military delegations also met with Okrug leaders. They were briefed on the achievements and historic development of the area.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT TU FEDERATION ENDS SESSION IN SOFIA

AU271609Y Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 27 Oct, BTA--"The main task of the International Federation of Trade Unions of Transport Workers now is the unity and coordinating the workers' struggle against the offensive of big capital", Mr Jean Brun (France), chairman of the federation, said at a press conference.

The 30th session of the administrative committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions on Transport ended in Sofia today. The session approved a plan for the activity of the TU organization of transport workers for 1979 and an up-to 1981 plan.

The resolution for solidarity with the peoples and workers of the Arab countries, which has been approved at the session, reads: "The administrative committee takes the view that the Camp David summit is nothing but a market at which a bargain is made of the interests of the Arab peoples with the purpose of preserving the after-effects of the Israeli aggression and strengthen the positions of imperialism and Zionism in that part of the world".

The management of the International Federation of Trade Unions on Transport also approved a resolution for solidarity with the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in which it is emphasized that the TU federation resolutely condemns the actions of China and Kampuchea in that area.

BULGARIAN-SWISS ECONOMIC SESSION PRODUCES DOCUMENT

AU2716llY Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 27 Oct, BTA--A common wish for further expansion of trade and economic ties, for search of new contemporary forms and ways for the development of economic cooperation is how in brief the Bulgaro-Swiss four-day economic talks which ended here today, could be described.

The third session of the Bulgaro-Swiss commission on the agreement for economic ties and development in trade, too, has ended. It was assessed as a fresh contribution, and a substantial act on the road to promoting the economic dialogue. This, the two countries' representatives said, was characteristic of the traditional friendly relations between Bulgaria and Switzerland.

The two countries are attaching growing importance to the industrial, technological and marketing cooperation on a bilateral basis and in third countries. The trends towards concrete projects in electronics, agriculture, the food industry and other spheres have been clearly outlined. Joint industrial production, engineering activity and other direct contacts between Bulgarian and Swiss firms and corporations, included such in third countries, are regarded as a particularly important element of the future joint commercial and economic activity.

The document signed on the session's work was regarded as important and the session's work as particularly fruitful. A wish was expressed to fill the gaps and the unexplored possibilities for expanding and diversifying bilateral trade.

The Swiss business men met officials from the ministries of foreign trade, chemistry, electronics and electrical engineering, agriculture and at the Chamber of Trade and Industry and the Foreign Trade Bank.

BRIEFS

CEMA SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION--A permanent commission of the socialist countries on scientific-technological information was founded today in Varna. The committee will coordinate the efforts of the socialist countries, as well as develop their cooperation in various scientific areas. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU]

TURKISH ENVOY HOSTS PARTY--On 30 October Ecmel Barutcu, Turkish ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a cocktail party on the occasion of his country's national holiday. The cocktail party was attended by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister; Petur Tanchev; Andrey Lukanov and members of the State Council and the Council of Ministers. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU]

EMIGREES RELEASE 'CHARTER 77' DOCUMENT IN VIENNA

AU301435 [Editorial Report AU] Most Vienna dailies on 28 October carry reports on a Vienna press conference on 27 October held by several Czechoslovak emigrees including Pavel Tigrid, Zdenek Mlynar, and Jiri Pelikan, and on a new "Charter 77" document released on this occasion.

Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 28 October, page 4, says in its report on the "Charter 77" document: "This paper is marked by the spirit of reconciliation and underscores that the rights of any one class must not be predominant over the rights of any other class. Believers must not be pitted against nonbelievers and vice versa. One people must not be incited against the other. 'Even without our adding to it, there is plenty that separates us and will also separate us tomorrow. However, we have the responsibility toward the 1,000-year inalienable legacy, which was restored 60 years ago,' the document says verbatim."

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 28 October, pages 1-2, says that the press conference in Vienna was "the first joint action of all critics of the Prague regime living abroad," who "appealed to the world for support of the struggle for the CSSR's independence." According to the paper, the new Charter 77 document signed by charter spokesmen Kubisova and Hejdanek, rejects what it calls a "segmentation" [parzellierung] of history. It declares that "the state is either a cultural accomplishment of all citizens, or else only the repressive organization of the power apparatus." The charter document pleads for "incessantly acting as good citizens at the working places and also at our places of residence."

Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German on 28 October, page 2, says in its report: "The declaration, which was signed by the two 'Charter 77' spokesman in Prague, Marta Kubisova and Ladislav Hejdanek, stressed that one could survive in the CSSR today 'only at the price of painstakingly adjusting oneself, and of doing violence to one's memory and conscience!" The paper draws attention to a joint statement of the three emigree politicians Zdenek Mlynar, Jiri Pelikan and Pavel Tigrid in which they declared that "in the 60th year of its existence the Czechoslovak Republic is neither an independent nor a democratic state. It is the most humiliated satellite country in the Soviet power bloc."

KEMPNY RECEIVES CHUKANOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION

LD310006Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Olimp Chukanov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department. He briefed the Soviet comrades on the results we are achieving in fulfilling the tasks of economic and social development set by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

REPORTAGE ON GREETINGS TO MARSHAL USTINOV

Presidium Awards Gottwald Order

LD292033Y Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 29 Oct, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia, has bestowed the Klement Gottwald Order on Soviet Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and defense minister on his 70th birthday.

The high Czechoslovak state distinction was awarded to Marshal Ustinov in appreciation of his service to the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, and strengthening the close fraternal cooperation of the armed forces of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The award was proposed by the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Husak Sends Greetings

LD292042Y Prague CTK in English 1737 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 29 Oct, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and President Gustav Husak has sent a letter of congratulations to Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and defence minister, on his 70th birthday. The letter said that the communist and all working people of Czechoslovakia hold in high esteem Comrade Ustinov's work in responsible party and state functions in the construction of communist society in the Soviet Union, in the strengthening of the internationalist unity of the socialist countries and the international communist and workers' movement, in the development of cooperation and increasing the defense capability of the Warsaw treaty states, and in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for the victory of socialism and progress in the world. Gustav Husak also congratulated Marshal Ustinov on the award of the Klement Gottwald Order in appreciation of this service.

Dzur Sends Greetings

LD301014Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0400 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, has sent a letter of greetings to Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, on his 70th birthday.

REPORTAGE ON KAZAKOV-LED USSR AVIATION DELEGATION

Strougal Receives Delegation

AU271414Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--Yesterday CSSR Premier L. Strougal received in the Hrzan Palace, in Prague, V. Kazakov, USSR minister of aviation industry; B. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation; and Col Gen M. Mishuk, deputy commander in chief of the USSR's airforce, who are not visiting the CSSR. In the course of the meeting the federal premier highly evaluated the assistance that is being granted by the Soviet Union to the Czechoslovak aviation industry and civil aviation in the form of scientific knowledge, production technology and deliveries of new types of aircraft, as well as by passing on the experience acquired in mastering modern aviation techniques. He assured the guests that the CSSR Government would continue devoting primary attention to this fruitful cooperation. During the talk, which emcompassed a broad set of topical and long-range questions, they appraised the results of cooperation so far achieved and the results of production cooperation and specialization in the aviation industry. Simultaneously, both sides stressed that all possibilities must be utilized for an all-round intensification of cooperation in this sphere. The reception also was attended by J. Simon, CSSR deputy premier; P. Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering; Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; V. Blazek, CSSR minister of transport; Z. Pucek, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; and V. Matskevich, USSR ambassaodr to the CSSR.

Aviation Protocol Signed

LD272154Y Prague CTK in English 2106 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 27 Oct, CETEKA--Talks between Czechoslovak and Soviet representatives on cooperation in the aircraft industry and civil aviation ended in Prague today with the signing of the final protocols. Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Pavol Dawyl, Soviet Minister of Aircraft Industry Vasiliy Kazakov, Minister of the Soviet Air Force Mikhail Mishuk signed a protocol on cooperation in the sphere of the designing and production of new aircraft which marks the prospects of the Czechoslovak aircraft industry till 2000.

Another protocol on cooperation in air transport between the Czechoslovak Airlines and the Soviet Aeroflot for 1979-81 was signed by Czechoslovak Minister of Transport Vladimir Blazek and Soviet Minister of Civil Aviation Boris Bugayen.

Delegation Departs

LD301050Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0100 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] After a 1-week visit Vasiliy Kazakov, Soviet minister of the aircraft industry, and Boris Bugarev, Soviet minister of civil aviation, left for home yesterday.

SOFIA MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEE ENDS VISIT

LD281042Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Sofia Municipal Party Committee, led by Georgi Yordanov, member of the secretariat of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia Municipal Party Committee, left Prague for Bulgaria yesterday. During its 5-day stay in our capital, the delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises including the 1-A line of the subway. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, and other representatives of public and political life.

BENO-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST

AU302205Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] A CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned on 26 October from the Budapest consultation of Central Committee secretaries of the fraternal parties of socialist countries about questions of party activity.

JOURNALIST COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

LD281020Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists and the Vietnamese Journalists' Association for the years 1979-1983 has been signed in Hanoi. The agreement was signed by Marcel Nolc, secretary of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, and (Tan Van), member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Journalists Association.

The new agreement sets directions of development and intensification of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Vietnamese journalists in ideological-educational activities, professional cooperation and cooperation in international organizations. Together with the agreement today a protocol on cooperation between the two associations for the year 1979 was also signed.

MORE ON NATIONAL COUNCIL'S NINTH PLENUM

Korcak Attends Session

LD271355Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Czech National Council Ninth Plenum continues in Prague today with a discussion on the report of the general prosecutor and the Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic on the state of socialist legality. The deliberations are attended by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier, and by other representatives of central departments and institutions. The deputies of the Czech National Council discussed raising the safety level at work in enterprises, cooperatives and organizations; the protection of socialist property against fire; road safety; the struggle against alcoholism; the state of socialist legality in activities of national committees; care for children and young people and violations of laws in consumer-supplier relations. Deputy Karel Simon said on the latter issue that our public justifiably criticizes the nonfulfillment of planned deliveries, the poor quality of goods, nonobservance of time limits in the production of spare parts and other problems. He mentioned tangible instances of serious violations of the economic code.

Economic Crimes Cited

LD271410Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Czech National Council Plenum passed today, at the close of its 2-day meeting, a resolution on the report of the general prosecutor and the Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic on the state of socialist legality. The resolution notes that last year criminal activities dropped in the Czech Socialist Republic, but that recidivism, criminal activities committed under the influence of alcohol, and economic crimes still remain a serious problem. The resolution stresses that it is necessary to constantly strive for the development of crime prevention and elimination of causes and conditions which lead to negative social manifestations. It recalls that a particularly important role in strengthening socialist legality must be played by national committees, in whose activities in particular regions and districts there are considerable differences. The resolution of the Czech National Council Plenum urges all deputies to pay attention in electoral districts to decision-making activities of national committees, to help in strengthening and deepening socialist legality and to strengthen socialist legal consciousness.

BILAK VISITS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE IN TRNAVA

LD282216Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, acquainted himself with the progress of the sugar beet harvest in Trnava district today. He visited the May Day unified agricultural cooperative in Trnava, and inspected the capacities of the Trnava sugar refinery.

HONECKER, STOPH THANK SOVIETS FOR NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

LD271529Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: Dear comrades: On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the State Council, Council of Ministers and GDR people, we cordially thank you for your fraternal greetings and congratulations on the GDR national holiday.

The high assessment, contained in your congratulatory telegram, of the significant formation of the first German worker-peasant state, its successes in socialist building and its contribution to strengthening the socialist community's unity, as well as to developing peaceful cooperation with other states, fills our people with a sense of pride and joy. The celebrations for the 29th anniversary of the GDR's formation took place under the sign of the new successes of our country's working people and their fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states.

The nationwide movement to make preparations for our state's 30th anniversary will further strengthen the internationalist unity of our parties, states and peoples, which was once again demonstrated to the whole world during the joint spaceflight carried out by the USSR and the GDR. The chief task of our policy will continue to actively promote the strengthening of the fraternal socialist countries' unity and cohesion, the insuring of peace, the achievement of effective disarmament and the continuation of the detente process in the international arena.

Expressing gratitude to you, the party of Lenin and all Soviet people for your cordial congratulations, we, for our part, wish you, dear comrades, great new successes in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions aimed at building a communist society in the USSR.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO USSR'S USTINOV ON BIRTHDAY

LD301359Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0305 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee today sent its greetings to Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov on his 70th birthday. The letter, which is signed by Erich Honecker, says: "For many decades you have held responsible positions in the world's first socialist state. No matter to which sector of the front the CPSU Central Committee summoned,you, you always fulfilled the tasks entrusted to you with your knowledge, ability and dedication.

"We particularly value your personal contribution as USSR minister of defense to the constant raising of the defensive strength of the battle-tested Soviet Army and Navy and to the consolidation of the class and military alliance of the armed forces of the socialist community of the socialist community of states. On your birthday today I must thank you with all my heart as a true friend of the GDR for the constant assistance which you render to the National People's Army."

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN IN MOSCOW

LD282222Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, the chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission, today received his GDR counterpart, Gerhard Schuerer for a friendly conversation. At the meeting in Moscow they discussed the coordination of the economic plans of the two states for the 1981-85 period.

COAL PRODUCTION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

LD302350Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Maputo--A protocol was signed in Maputo today by GDR Deputy Minister for Coal and Energy Karl-Heinz Roesiger and Secretary General of the Mozambique Ministry for Industry and Energy Antonio Branco on deepening cooperation in the hard coal industry. The document provides for an uninterrupted increase in output, as well as the further expansion of safety equipment in the coal mines of Moatize, where miners of both states are currently working together.

Groups of experts from both sides believe cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique in the hard coal industry has developed successfully in accordance with the decisions of the joint economic commission.

MOZAMBIQUE'S FOREIGN MINISTER DUE 31 OCTOBER

LD302042Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Joaquim Chissano, foreign minister of Mozambique, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee is to arrive in the GDR tomorrow for an official visit. He has been invited by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

JOINT EDUCATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD302336Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A plan laying down measures for the extension of cooperation between GDR and Cuban universities for the period 1979-1980 was signed in Berlin today by the respective ministers of the two countries, Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme and Fernando Vecino Alegret. It includes, among other things, the reciprocal training of students, exchange of guest teachers, exchange of experience and cooperation in education and further education in Marxism-Leninism and other academic subjects and joint research projects.

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received the delegation today, which is led by Fernando Vecino Alegret, Cuban minister for higher education, for a friendly discussion. The delegation is in the GDR for an official visit.

The cordial, active exchange of views centered on information regarding the development of universities in the GDR and Cuba. Also present at the discussion were the Cuban ambassador to the GDR, Nicolas Rodriguez, and Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister for higher education.

HAGER RECEIVES VIETNAMESE EDUCATION MINISTER

AU271855Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Cordial Talks With Vietnamese Guest at the Central Committee"]

[Summary] "On 25 October Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of higher education in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], under the leadership of Dr Nguyen Dinh Tu, SRV minister of higher and vocational education, for friendly talks which focused on an exchange of experiences concerning basic issues of college political development on the basis of the decisions of the ninth SED Congress and of the fourth congress of the Vietnamese Workers Party."

Participating in the cordial talks, which took place in the SED Central Committee's house, were Hoang Tu, SRV ambassador to the GDR, and Prof Hans Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of higher and vocational education. On the same day minister Boehme received the Vietnamese guests for cordial talks. The guests studied the state of research, teaching and socialist education at Leipzig's Karl Marx University and at the Leuna-Merseburg Carl Schorlemmer Technical University.

CEMA CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OPENS

AU271830Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed ADN dispatches from Berlin, Binz, Leipzig: "Exchange of Experiences by Economists from Fraternal Countries: International Conference Opened in Berlin, Binz, and Leipzig"]

[Summary] A scientific conference on problems of the planned expansion of the international commodity-money relations in socialist economic integration was opened on 24 October, at Berlin's Bruno Leuschner College of Economy within the framework of the traditional "scientific days." The participants from the USSR, Bulgaria, the CSSR, Poland and Hungary, as well as representatives of the CEMA international institute for economic problems of the socialist world system, of the academy for social sciences at the SED Central Committee, the GDR Academy of Sciences and other scientific institutions and practical facilities in our republic want to impart suggestions for scientific practice, particularly with respect to preparing and coordinating the 5-year plan for 1981-85, as well as for the implementation of the long-term target program. Also, problems will be discussed related to the further development of the CEMA price system as well as of currency, finance and credit relations."

On 24 October Binz was the venue for an international symposium on the theme "models of planning and prognoses," which is being organized by the central institute for economic sciences of the GDR Academy of Sciences and of the economic sciences section of Berlin's Humboldt University. Representatives from 6 socialist countries are deliberating on the development transfer and application of economic-mathematic models in the national economy nationally and within large economic units. A 2 day scientific conference of the economic science section of Leipzig's Karl Marx University, which is being attended by representatives from enterprises and guests from socialist countries, is dealing with problems of the rational fashioning and evaluation of cost and output calculations, as well as effective controls in the bookkeeping and statistics of industrial enterprises.

JOINT GDR-SOVIET SOCIETY PROTESTS NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

LD302244Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Presidium of the Central Executive of the German-Soviet friendship society, led by President Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, met in Berlin today. It protested against the decision by the U.S. President in favor of the production of major components of the neutron bomb. A resolution stresses that the 5.5 million members of the society support all the proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states "to avert the danger of a new world war, and consequently the inferno of a nuclear war, from mankind, to secure peace and thus ban war forever from the lives of peoples."

WASTE OF STEEL SCRAP MATERIAL ASSAILED

DW301347Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 26 Oct 78 DW

[Excerpt] If you have been in the woods around our capitals in past weeks to fill your basket with mushrooms, you will have been irritated by the bad habit of some contemporaries to misuse forests and pastures as places for dumping their scrap. If you had a chance to cast a glance at a garbage heap or a corner of some enterprise, you would get the impression that we had an abundance of material in view of the scrap that rots away senselessly in such places. Scrap that is urgently needed in steel works. Scrap is used to cover 75 percent of the raw material demands of our steel industry.

Can we afford to handle that valuable material so carelessly? I do not think so. Sixty-six percent of our production costs are spent on raw materials and other materials. Despite all the efforts made to develop our own raw materials' base, we must satisfy more than 50 percent of our raw material demands through imports. That is expensive because raw material prices have increased. In 1976, for instance, the tin price on the world market was four times the price of 1960. Since 1973 we had to spend 14 billion valuta marks on the capitalist world market in this way for price increases. Does not that make you ponder how we could obtain more of that material?

That problem naturally must be handled in fields that make production preparations. Whenever a product is constructed, switches are set for future material consumption. Last year's results show that reserves can very well be opened up through the application of highest scientific-technical standards: The specific consumption of important raw materials and other materials was curtailed by 3 percent as a whole. Rolled steel consumption was curtailed by more than 4 percent.

The significance of such figures, dear listeners, hardly can be overestimated. Saving 1 percent of rolled steel corresponds to the steel consumption needed for the production of 50,000 refrigerators, for instance, or of 20,000 washing machines. Targets will be even higher this year. The consumption of energy, raw material, and other materials decreased by 4 percent, mostly due to the highly efficient application of science and technology.

CZINEGE SENDS GREETINGS TO USSR'S USTINOV

LD302230Y Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 30 Oct, MTI--On the occasion of his 70th birthday, Col Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defense minister, sent his greetings to Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU and defense minister of the Soviet Union.

MAROTHY MEETS WITH USSR'S PASTUKHOV IN MOSCOW

LD282336Y Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 28 Oct, MTI--MTI reports from Moscow: Dr Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Young Communist League Central Committee, called on Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, in Moscow today. He conveyed the greetings sent by the Hungarian Young Communist League's Central Committee to the Leninist Komsomol on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet youth organization. Laszlo Marothy invited the Komsomol Central Committee's first secretary to pay a visit to Hungary. Boris Pastukhov accepted the invitation with thanks.

LOSONCZI SENDS HUSAK GREETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD271844Y Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 27 Oct, MTI--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent the following cable to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

"On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the independent Czechoslovak state, of the nationalizations in Czechoslovakia, and on the day of the Czechoslovak federation of states on behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and in my own name I send you and the fraternal peoples of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic my sincere goodwishes and regards.

"I wish from my heart that the workers of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, under the guidance of their party, should attain further success in making their country prosper, in building advanced socialism, for the benefit of peace, progress and socialism."

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

LD272348Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Budapest session of the Hungarian-GDR Commission for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation has ended with the signing of a protocol. Bilateral relations in fine arts and higher education, as well as cooperation in the training of skilled workers were reviewed. The activity of the joint textbook committee was also examined.

LAZAR MEETS SWEDISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD302339Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received the visiting Swedish trade union delegation. Earlier, the Hungarian and Swedish trade union delegations led by Sandor Caspar and Gunnar Nilsson, held negotiations about the further development of trade union contacts.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SPAIN, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD290135Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Oct 73 LD

[Text] The representatives of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Spanish Communist Party regard the development of the links between the communist and workers parties as important. The communique issued on the talks held in Spain stresses that there is a need for new initiatives, which would make joint actions possible with the socialist and social-democratic parties and Christian forces in the interests of defending international detente and curbing the arms race.

The communique points out that the relations between our party and the Spanish Communist Party are developing in accordance with mutual endeavors and will be further developed in the future. Both parties are interested in the fruitful development of bilateral relations. They are also mutually interested in the successful preparation and convening of the 1980 Madrid conference on European security and cooperation. The Hungarian party delegation, led by Janos Berecz, chief of the MSZMP Department of International Relations, has arrived back from Madrid.

REBELO-LED FRELIMO DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD302344Y Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 30 Oct, MTI--At an invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the delegation of the Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO) arrived in Budapest today, under the leadership of Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Standing Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of FRELIMO.

PLO PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU301410Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Oct 78 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Palestinian Solidarity Delegation Has Departed From Our Country"]

[Text] At the invitation of the National Peace Council, a delegation of the Palestinian peace and solidarity committee visited our country from 19-27 October: Deputy Chairman 'Abd al-Karim al-Karmi, writer, member of the Palestinian National Council, and 'Abdal ar-Razak al-Yahya, deputy head of the PLO Political Bureau. The delegation included Abdullah Hijazi, head of the PLO bureau in Bucharest.

The delegation was received by Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and secretary of the PPF National Council; Gabor Nagy, deputy chief of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee; and Zoltan Zsigmond, head of a foreign ministry department.

The delegation had talks with National Peace Council leaders. At the talks, they exchanged views on the development of cooperation between the Hungarian and Palestinian peace movements, the Middle East situation and the tasks of strengthening solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people's struggle. They discussed means to support the preparation of the international Palestinian solidarity conference at the World Peace Council, to be held in Athens in December.

The delegation's visit has further strengthened bilateral relations and the Hungarian people's solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people's anti-imperialist struggle. The delegation departed from our country on 27 October.

TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT TO JORDAN REPORTED

LD262124Y Budapest MTI in English 1950 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 26 Oct, MTI--Headed by internal trade minister Vilmos Saghy, a Hungarian economic delegation visited Jordan. The minister opened in Amman an independent Hungarian trade exhibition: Judging by the success of the first days the display is expected to promote development of the goods exchange between the two countries.

In Jordan Vilmos Saghy was received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran. He furthermore carried on talks with the ministers of supplies and health, with the presidents of the National Planning Council and the Chamber of Commerce on the current state and development possibilities of Hungarian-Jordanian ties. They judged the development of the two countries' economic relations especially favourable. They also established that complying with Jordan's five-year plan objectives, covering the period until 1980, Hungary could include into its exports to Jordan--apart from the traditional articles--also foods, sanitary, educational, port, telecommunications and high-voltage equipment. The parties also examined how Jordan's exports to Hungary could be expanded and agreed in the necessary measures to reach this end. Vilmos Saghy Thursday returned to Budapest.

GDR DELEGATION ATTENDS COOPERATION TALKS

AU271422Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Visit by the GDR's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] A GDR delegation led by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday, 25 October, to attend the sixth session of the Hungarian-GDR committee for cultural and scientific cooperation.

The delegation was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Dr Ferenc Molnar, secretary of state for cultural affairs and chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee, and Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Gerhard Reinert, GDR ambassador in Budapest, also was present.

SZEKER VISITS FINLAND, MEETS SORSA

LD302348Y Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 30 Oct, MTI--Reports from Helsinki: Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa received Dr Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is staying in Finland on an official visit. The Hungarian ambassador to Helsinki Dr Tivadar Matusek was also present at the meeting.

On Monday Dr Gyula Szeker concluded talks with Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and Minister of Industry and Commerce Eero Rantala about timely questions of Hungarian-Finnish economic relations and cooperation, and on possibilities of further development.

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS LAOS' VONGVICHIT

LD291946Y Budapest MTI in English 1929 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 29 Oct, MTI--"The young Laotian people's democracy has to take a lot of difficulties. This has several reasons. The one is that the reactionary forces, the imperialists, continue their sabotage to prevent socialist building, and the second is that we have to shake off the heavy burden inherited from the old social system, from colonialist rule--the major goal for the time being is development of agriculture, so that we can give sufficient quantities of food to the population," said Phuomi Vongvichit, member of the Political Committee of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party and deputy prime minister, in his interview to NEPSZABADSAG's reporter. He gave the interview during his stay in Hungary, which ended recently, and the daily's Sunday edition carries it.

Vongvichit calls it a key issue to frustrate every attempt of the enemy, which aims at dividing the nationalities living in the country. "Their goal is to break up the internal order of Laos, to turn the country against Vietnam and to separate it from the socialist countries. They seem to be using first of all the Meo tribe from the various ethnic groups of the country to the end--we have quelled their revolt, and we are certain to do so if they try it again. In any case we think consolidation of public security is very important," said Vongvichit.

Then Phuomi Vongvichit explained that they were following the conflicts between the surrounding countries with great attention. He said that his country was still seeking to pursue a goodneighbourly peace policy towards the neighbouring countries. "As to the Vietnamese-Chinese and the Vietnamese-Cambodian conflicts, we want them to end and that peace should prevail in Indochina and in Southeast Asia. We believe that the differences in views, the conflicts can be settled in a peaceful way. This is why we back the proposal of the Vietnamese comrades to settle conflicts through negotiations," he explained. Vongvichit also spoke of the Laotian relations towards Thailand and the other members of the ASEAN. He said that Laos was always seeking good relations with Thailand, but the unfriendly, hostile moves of Bangkok some time ago prevented them in doing so. "It seems that the present Bangkok leadership is pursuing a reasonable policy, as they declared they wanted peaceful relations with us. They accepted our initiative and the situation has improved since," said Vongvichit adding: "We are maintaining diplomatic relations with the rest of the ASEAN members as well. However, we do not recognize the organization because we deem that this would lead to the division of Southeast Asia. In our view peace can only be consolidated if we avoid confrontation and division."

DPRK NEWS AGENCY'S KIM SONG-KOL MEETS MTI OFFICIALS

LD271852Y Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 27 Oct, MTI--Kim Song-kol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and member of the Central Committee of the Korean Labour Party, spent a few days at the invitation of the general director of MTI. He was studying the work of the Hungarian news agency and carried on talks with MTI's leaders.

The Korean guest was received by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Laszlo Fodor, deputy head of the HSWP CC's agitation and propaganda department. Kim Chae-suk, Budapest ambassador of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, was also present at the meetings.

Kim Song-kol also visited the Videoton factory, the Szekes-Fehsar plant of Ikarus, and the Korean-Hungarian friendship cooperative farm at Nagykata, central Hungary.

LEADERS MARK 1918 REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD302222Y Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 30 Oct, MTI--To mark the 60th anniversary of the victory of the 1918 Hungarian bourgeois-democratic revolution, a wreath-laying ceremony was held on Kassuth Lajos Square, at the statue of Mihaly Karolyi, the president of the first Hungarian republic, in front of Parliament building, on Monday. The guard of honour lined up at the square decorated with red banners and with the Hungarian national flags.

On behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, laid a wreath at Mihaly Karolyi's statue. In the name of the HSWP Central Committee Miklos Ovari, member of the political committee and secretary of the Central Committee, as well as Henrik Vass, member of the Central Committee and director of the party history institute laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel on behalf of the Council of Ministers.

Wreaths were laid also on behalf of the Patriotic People's Front National Council, by the CCTU and of the Young Communist League CC. In the name of the relatives Mrs Mihaly Karolyi laid the commemorative wreath. Bunches of flowers were placed on the socle of the statue by old soldiers of the workers' movement, as well as by representatives of Budapest's workers and youth.

The ceremony ended with the sound of the international. A wreath-laying ceremony will also be held at Mihaly Karolyi's tomb in the cemetery at Mezo Imre Street.

BRIEFS

FRG ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Budapest, 25 Oct, MTI--Headed by Dr Rulf Eberle, economic minister of the FRG province Baden-Wurttemberg, a delegation arrived in Budapest today. The head of the delegation is scheduled to have talks with Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Istvan Torok, while the rest of the delegation will negotiate with managers of Hungarian enterprises the possibilities of further expanding economic ties. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD]

PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ TO VISIT JAPAN IN MID-NOVEMBER

LD310816Y Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[PAP report]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Oct, TASS--The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Piotr Jaroszewicz will pay an official visit to Japan in mid-November at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI RETURNS FROM ROME CONCLAVE

LD302218Y Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, has returned home from Rome. He was greeted at Warsaw airport by the head of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, Mr Kakol. At a press conference on his arrival, Cardinal Wyszynski expressed his appreciation of the way the Polish mass media reported the conclave which elected Pope John Paul II and the inauguration of the new pope.

PHILIPPINES TRADE MISSION'S VISIT TO POLAND NOTED

LD280830Y Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct, PAP--A Philippine trade mission has paid a few days visit to Poland. The visit, like others paid earlier this year by delegations from developing countries, is a sign of vivid contacts with that region in seeking new possibilities of deepening the mutually advantageious economic relations. The Philippine businessmen, the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade reports, where the basic talks were held, pointed to the possibilities of Poland's contribution to the development of the Philippine shipping. As it was suggested Poland could build a shipyard in that country. The Philippines is interested in supplies of Polish-made equipment, in training crews in Poland and organization of fish processing plants in that country. The Philippines is also interested in purchases of sugar plants and power stations from Poland. All these offers will be discussed during concrete trade talks between Polish and Philippine delegations.

POLISH SPACE CENTER COOPERATES IN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

LD302326Y Warsaw PAP in English 1312 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct, PAP--The Space Research Center of the Polish Academy of Sciences, PAS, takes part in an international programme for the research into ionosphere, jointly with the universities of Oulu (Finland), Uppsala (Sweden) and Grazu (Austria), the Max Planck Institute in Lindau (the FRG) and the Geodesy Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The research aims to detect the density of electrons in the ionosphere by way of analysing radio signals broadcast by American navigation satellite "Transit".

Establishment of the whole network of research centres makes it possible to conduct studies on the area from Spitsbergen to the African coast and observe the changes in electrons' density depending on geographic latitude. In Poland the recording and analyses of radio signals are carried out by the PAS central geophysical observatory in Bielsko near Grojec.

POPE JOHN PAUL II THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU3014202Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. With great appreciation for your congratulatory message on my pontificate, which I hope to put at the service of all men of good will, I want to express my profound gratitude to your excellency.

[Signed] Pope John Paul II

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SHAH ON IRANIAN ANNIVERSARY

AU3014211Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, shahanshah of Iran:

On the occasion of your birthday, Iran's national anniversary, I take pleasure in conveying to you sincere congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness, and for prosperity to the friendly Iranian people. I recall with pleasure our meetings, and I am fully confident that the good relations established between our countries will continuously develop, in the spirit of our talks and agreements, thus making an increasing contribution to Romania's and Iran's progress, and to consolidating our friendship and fruitful cooperation at both the bilateral and international level for the benefit of the Romanian and Iranian peoples, and of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU GREET CSSR LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU3014162Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Federal Government:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of all the Romanian people and on our own behalf, we convey cordial congratulations and comradely greetings to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Federal Government, the friendly Czechoslovak peoples and to you personally, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the independent Czechoslovak state.

This year, the anniversary of this event of great importance in the history of the Czech and Slovak peoples in their struggle for liberation and for national assertion, coincides with the 30th anniversary of the nationalization of the chief means of production, and with the 10th anniversary of the Czechoslovak federation law, important moments in the country's development along the path of socialism. The Romanian people follow with sympathy and sincerely rejoice in the remarkable successes attained by the Czechoslovak working people, led by their communist party, in building the socialist society and raising the people's material and intellectual living standard.

We express our firm conviction that the traditional friendship and manysided cooperation between our parties and countries will continuously develop, in the interests of the Romanian and Czechoslovak working people, and of the general cause of socialism, peace and security in the world. We take this opportunity to convey to you, esteemed comrades, and to all the Czechoslovak people wishes for ever new and greater achievements in the work devoted to building the developed socialist society in friendly Czechoslovakia.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

UCY FIRST SECRETARY MEETS WITH SOVIET KOMSOMOL LEADER

AU292003Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1830 GMT 29 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Ion Traian Stefanescu, first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] Central Committee, today met in Moscow with the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Pastukhov, to whom he presented a message from the UCY Central Committee addressed to the Komsomol Central Committee in connection with its 60th anniversary. In a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged information on the current interests of the two organizations and discussed the further development of their relations of friendship and cooperation.

ROMANIAN-FRG INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM HELD IN FRG

AU281434Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0752 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bonn, 28 Oct, AGERPRES--An international symposium on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany started in the hall of the University of Gottingen, organized in cooperation with the institute of international law, the chair of economic law of the University of Gottingen and the European Danube Institute of Vienna.

The symposium is attended by approximately 100 representatives of industry, finance, chambers of commerce and industry, of the relevant federal ministries, the economic research institutes of the Federal Republic of Germany, of industry and finance of Switzerland, Austria and the Netherlands, of the EEC commission, members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Bonn. Experts of Romania and members of the Romanian Embassy are also present.

ILIESCU, DELEGATION RECEIVED BY NORWEGIAN OFFICIALS

AU291340Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 29 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] Martin Gunnar Knudsen, received the RCP delegation led by Comrade Ion Iliescu. During the meeting, which occasioned an exchange of greetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Martin Gunnar Knudsen, the sides discussed aspects of relations between the two parties. The RCP delegation also met with Chairman of the Socialist Left Party Berge Furre, to whom it extended a cordial message on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Recalling with pleasure his visit and talks this year in Bucharest, Berge Furre extended best wishes for health to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes for success to the RCP and wishes for prosperity and happiness to the Romanian people.

ROMANIAN-PORTUGUESE TU TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU272050Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Oct, AGERPRES--Gheorgh Pana, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, received on October 27 the delegation of the trade union confederation of the Portuguese working people--Intersindical--led by Manues Freitas, national secretary of the confederation, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the GTUCR Central Council.

Information and opinions were exchanged on the activity of the two trade union organizations, the joint wish being expressed to develop the links between the working people's trade unions of Romania and Portugal.

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS CRITICISM OF NEUTRON WEAPON DECISION

AU271308Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] President Jimmy Carter has signed a draft bill on the neutron bomb. As is known, the new bill authorizes the financing of the production by the United States of the essential components of this new weapon. The decision of the U.S. administration to authorize the production of the neutron bomb has given birth to a protest wave in the United States, in certain NATO member-countries and in numerous other states, since it is viewed as a factor for escalation of (?military) competition.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--The delegation of the Federal Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, led by Stojan Milenkovic, president of the union, that paid a fact-finding visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives (UNCAP), left Bucharest on October 27. The delegation had an interview with Marin Vasile, UNCAP chairman, and conducted talks at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU]

CYPRIOT AGREEMENTS--A consular convention was signed in Nicosia on October 27 between Romania and Cyprus, and the programme of applying the cultural collaboration agreement between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the government of the Republic of Cyprus. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU]

CUBAN CULTURAL PROTOCOL--A protocol was signed in Bucharest 19 October 1978 between the Romanian Agency of Artistic Management--ARIA--and its Cuban counterpart--Cubartista--on artistic exchange in 1979 and 1980. According to the document, which was signed by the leaders of the two agencies, noted conductors, singers and musicians, as well as Romanian and Cuban light music groups will tour the two countries on a reciprocal basis in the coming years. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Oct 78 p 5 AU]

NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR--Sandor Rajnai, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Hungary to the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Bucarest on 25 October 1978. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Oct 78 p 6 AU]

SUNDIC: 'BLOC CONFRONTATION' CANNOT SOLVE MIDEAST ISSUES

LD302326Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary; passages within quotes recorded]

[Text] The most significant news from the Middle East is that the conference of foreign ministers from those Arab countries opposed to As-Sadat's peace initiatives has begun in Baghdad. Egypt has not been invited to this meeting, at which possible solutions to inter-Arab disputes will reportedly be discussed. At the same time, it is appropriate to ask how real and how justified is the notion--currently not openly expressed--that this group of Arab countries might collectively become a member of the Warsaw Pact. Here is Milika Sundic's commentary:

"Following Al-Asad, Boumediene, and King Husayn's envoy, Yasir 'Arafat, PLO leader, has now arrived on a visit to Moscow. The subject of discussion will be the same: investigating the possibilities of USSR support for the Arab countries of the Rejection Front, in accordance with the conclusions of the Damascus meeting. With 'Arafat's visit, it seems that the first round of Arab-Soviet consultations prior to the Arab Baghdad summit is coming to an end. To what extent these consultations will influence the course and outcome of the forthcoming Arab leaders' meeting is difficult to say, although it is not believed that the meeting will substantially alter the existing balance of Middle East forces.

"Moscow continues, as it did at the outset, to support any resistance to the Camp David agreements, but it is not prepared to go farther than political support. Even if the idea of collective Warsaw Pact membership for a number of Rejection Front Arab countries were made official, it is hardly likely that the Soviet Union would agree to it. After all, that would be the worst path the Arab countries could choose in the current situation, for it would inevitably lead to, or increase, the danger of direct Soviet-U.S. confrontation in a sensitive area which, regardless, has been pushed to the brink of war.

"The Arab reformation in progress, within which the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement is of special significance, is not going at all smoothly, nor is there any prospect of substantial change in this respect. The Egyptian-Israeli agreement has not only undermined the unity of the frontline Arabs, but that of the whole front as well. For apart from Syria, Iraq and the PLO on one hand, and Algeria and Libya on the other, the remaining Arab countries are not prepared to renounce cooperation with Egypt and with President as-Sadat. If the Rejection Front does not determine why this is so, if it loses sight of the fact that more could have been done for the PLO than has as yet, the Palestinians will again pay the greatest price for Arab discord. Statistics inexorably demonstrate that the Palestinians have lost 10 times more lives in the last 30 years at the hands of the Arabs themselves than at those of the Israelis. The Arabs' inconsistent behavior toward the Palestinians has probably been the main reason until now that the Palestinians have not formed a temporary government, as Algeria and South Vietnam did in their time. It could even be stated, without fear of dispute, that Israel has never been alone in its opposition to the creation of a Palestinian state.

"Of course, not one of the Arab omissions justifies Israel's behavior, least of all its refusal to withdraw from all Arab territories. The fundamental omission of Camp David, the agreement between As-Sadat, Begin and Carter, is that not one of the three asked himself what would happen to peace after the peace.

"A peace without the Palestinians, and against them, even if all other Arabs accepted the Camp David agreements, cannot last long, for the same reason that it has not even been possible up to now. The same principle applies when Israel is in question. Every policy based on annihilating the state of Israel was bound to fail. Further bloc politics and bloc confrontation, regardless of who supports or does not support whom in the present situation, cannot serve as a way out of the Middle East impasse. Bloc peace and bloc deals have always brought a lack of peace to others. Nothing alters the fact that in this specific case the United States succeeded in throwing the Soviet Union out of the game, nor will the situation be any better if the Rejection Front's unity were to rest exclusively on the support of the other superpower, regardless of how necessary that support is in the current situation. But that is why the United Nations and the nonalined countries have, on several occasions, offered a way out of the crisis, and it would be best if they all accepted it together."

SALT-II AGREEMENT 'NOT ENOUGH,' ELIMINATION NECESSARY

LD301646Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct, TANJUG--When concluded, the new SALT-II agreement will probably bring the superpowers what they want--a balance of their strategic nuclear forces. But to the world, to the vast majority of people in non-aligned and developing countries, the new agreement will not bring what they need, says a military-political commentary on the American-Soviet SALT-II talks published in the Yugoslav daily BORBA.

What the world needs is an end to the armament race and of the squandering of astronomic sums of money on the unnecessary weapons of mass destruction, the daily writes.

A SALT-II agreement is "not enough in order to realize the goals aspired to by a large majority of mankind, because it only (?means) determination of future, higher levels of the superpowers' strategic forces, because the talks are conducted only between the two superpowers, and because none of the causes which have led to tension, confrontation and thus the arms race and threats to the world peace--are being [word indistinct] with," points out BORBA. Instead of discussing limitation, it is necessary to "start talks on the reduction in an elimination of strategic nuclear weapons, that is, final abolition and destruction of all means of mass annihilation," concludes the paper.

PRESIDENT TITO SENDS OFFICIAL MESSAGES ABROAD

Condolences to Brezhnev

AU301415Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic and LCY Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

"On the occasion of the death of Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan, prominent revolutionary and USSR and CPSU leader for many years, I send you and the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people expressions of our deep condolence, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Presidium and on my own behalf.

"We highly value the contribution which, while occupying the most responsible positions in the Soviet state and party, Comrade Mikoyan made to developing and advancing the Yugoslav-Soviet relations and mutual friendly cooperation. Please convey to Comrade Mikoyan's family our sincere sympathies in its sorrow."

Congratulates Turkish Leader

AU301413Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 October--President of the Republi. Josip Broz Tito has sent to Fahri Koruturk, president of the Republic of Turkey, a telegram on the occasion of the national holiday, in which he says:

"It is with great satisfaction that on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey I send Your Excellency, on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples and on my own behalf, sincere congratulations and cordial wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Turkish people and for your personal happiness. I also wish on this occasion to express my conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will continue to successfully develop in the interest of our peoples and contribute to international understanding, solidarity and peace in the world."

Greetings to Iran's Shahanshah

AU301414Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 October--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Iran's Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi:

"It is with great satisfaction that on the occasion of Your Imperial Majesty's birthday I send you, on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples and on my own behalf, my sincerest congratulations and wishes for your good health and personal happiness and for the prosperity and welfare of the friendly Iranian people.

"I also avail myself of this opportunity to express my satisfaction with the fact that, based on mutual understanding, the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries are successfully developing. I am convinced that these relations will continue to be strengthened in mutual interest and for the benefit of international solidarity, relations based on equality and peace in the world."

ENERGY SITUATION, SHORTAGES IN YUGOSLAVIA DISCUSSED

AU292050Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The temporary shortage of gasoline in recent days and rumors about a possible price increase for oil products have introduced a certain disquiet into our market: The lines of cars at gasoline stations are unusually long and the sales of gasoline in Belgrade, for instance, have increased as much as 30 percent. This in a way indicates the true situation regarding the development of an energy policy in our country. Dusan Djordjevic says:

This year will certainly be noted as a year in which we have spoken much about energy problems. First of all, let us recall, the public became agitated after an unconvincing explanation by electric energy producers and distributors that the average electricity price had increased only 16 percent. At the same time, periodic accounts on economic operations have shown that the coal mines are not in a good economic position: Most of them operate at a loss, personal incomes of miners are low, and many mines are unable to pay for hot meals.

Finally, the third kind of energy, oil, has become a topic for experts. Despite considerable coal reserves, which are estimated at about 10 billion tons, our country daily increases its overseas oil purchases. Last year we imported about 10 million tons of crude oil. This was no small foreign exchange expense. It amounted to almost 1/3 of overall exports to the convertible currencies market, or more than $1 billion a year.

In fact, in recent years we have faced the fact that neither energy production nor energy consumption reflect needs and abilities. We specified in the medium-term development plan that in future we should develop the production of domestic energy sources more rapidly and that we would seek to reduce oil's share in overall energy consumption.

The opposite has occured in practice. Oil accounts for about 45 percent of consumed energy, and the share of coal is being reduced. Production and consumption of the so-called heavy oil products--heavy and light fuel oil--increase from year to year at the expense of light oil products--gasoline. At the same time, the construction of oil processing plants continues at an uncontrolled pace. It is estimated that domestic refineries this year will be able to process about 24 million tons of crude oil, while the Yugoslav requirements amount to about 15 million.

Good old coal is thus at the tail end of the country's energy consumption, although, to our good fortune, we are rich in this energy source. The industrial use of coal is almost negligible. In 10 years, industrial use of coal has fallen by 70 percent. The majority of new industrial plants will not be fueled by coal but by fuel oil.

Precisely because the debate on socioeconomic development for the coming year is about to begin, the problem of energy development must not remain merely verbal. It is envisaged that in the coming year exports will increase at a rate of 6 percent and imports only 1 percent. In order to fulfill such predictions, imports of oil and development of refinery capacities are not to be underestimated. Shall we continue to import oil at the pace we set in the past 10 years and allocate considerable funds for this, or shall we turn to domestic sources of energy, primarily coal: This is increasingly becoming the basic question of our overall development.

Gasoline Shortage Explained

AU302108Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The Jugopetrol Directorate of Belgrade has issued a statement explaining the reasons for a gasoline shortage. It is stated that there are several reasons, among which is that a 20-day stoppage occured in gasoline production at the Bosanski Brod Refinery. At the same time, an unnecessary disquiet was caused among consumers because of announced price increases of oil products; and this, too, influenced a demand increase in October.

Because of this, there have been temporary shortages at some gasoline stations. The statement adds that extraordinary measures were taken as of 27 October which should contribute to better gasoline supplies.

An order was issued today to all Jugopetrol gasoline stations to pump gasoline and diesel fuel exclusively into the tanks of motor vehicles. Citizens have had barrels and cans filled with fuel, which is banned by regulations.

The statement concludes that the Pancevo refinery has increased deliveries and normal gasoline supplies can be expected in coming days.

VARIANT REPORTS ON SFRY 1979 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BILL

A report by Belgrade TANJUG in English on 19 October, published under the headline "SFRY Assembly Rejects 1979 Economic Development Bill" in the 20 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 1, states that "the Assembly of Yugoslavia yesterday rejected the government's draft resolution for economic development in 1979, "while a report by Belgrade BORBA on 19 October, published under the headline "SFRY Assembly Committee Scores Draft Economic Resolution" in the 26 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 1, states the "delegates of the Committee for the Social Plan and Development Policy of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces" found this resolution "unacceptable." Two other Belgrade reports on this subject, the Domestic Service at 1400 GMT on 18 October and TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1419 GMT, also refer to the above committee as dealing with this resolution, not the Assembly. These reports mention criticism of the resolution but do not say that it was "rejected" or found "unacceptable."

STANE DOLANC' ACTIVITIES IN METKOVIC, OPUZEN REPORTED

Arrives in Metkovic

LD282228Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Metkovic--Stane Dolanc arrived in Metkovic today, where he will make a speech tomorrow on Opuzen on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to the people's hero, Stjepan Filipovic. Together with Milutin Baltic, Executive Committee secretary of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, and Marin Cetinic, vice president of the Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, Stane Dolanc attended a session of the Municipal Committee in Metkovic, at which Slavko Brstina, Municipal conference president, spoke about the economic development of the Neretva valley and the work of the League of Communists.

Addresses LC Municipal Committee

LD282008Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Metkovic--"If the League of Communists wishes to be the leading force in society, then it must be more united, in deeds as well as words. That unity is particularly significant in the economy, which is in a very delicate situation as we are not yet in a position to reconcile differing interests." This was said by Stane Dolanc, LCY Central Committee Presidium in talks with members of the LC municipal committee in Metkovic; he went on to say that currently in Yugoslavia, money was being invested in building about 28,000 projects.

The problem is not the number of projects, but whether or not they are needed, and whether there are enough resources to build them.

In the same way, it is not difficult to establish that what is in the interest of one municipality or area is not necessarily good in general, Dolanc stressed, supporting his argument with the example of the textile industry, which uses little of its capacity but in which about 100 factories are being built or planned. It is stated that all these factories will operate profitably, but its quite clear that many of them will experience losses. This is not only a problem for the republics, but for individual branches, work organizations and municipalities as well. Such a situation could also create serious consequences for the country's unity, and the League of Communists must take this into account. The LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary went on to talk about excessive expenditures, saying that they should be brought into line with our possibilities. We must keep expenditures under control, Dolanc continued, down to the self-managing interest communities. In the same way, individual consumption must be brought into line with labor productivity. It seems that in just this latter area there will be difficulties. Statistics and reality vary greatly. For example, according to the number of cars and holiday cottages, we are a highly-developed country, but our economy, on the other hand, is in a rather difficult situation. Therefore, we need a clear picture of life and its realities. Here, for example, there is much talk of unemployment, which is an opportunity for ultraleftists and critics to write various articles of opposition in some periodicals. As you say, there are more than 400 unemployed in the Neretva valley, but at the same time you can't get a manual worker for digging without paying daily expenses of 500 dinars. Analyze your statistics, and you will soon come to the conclusion that life is rather different.

Continuing, Stane Dolanc called for a resolute struggle against unjustified enrichment, stating that there were individuals with hundreds of millions of dinars. They, however, are not to blame, we are--Dolanc warned, and pointed to the need to create an efficient tax system which would prevent enrichment. On this subject he stressed that there was an attitude in Dalmatia of opportunism toward appropriating the receipts of certain categories of people. Similarly, the inspection services are not sufficiently equipped to appropriate part of the receipts of the many craftsmen who work in their free time. Very often the system is attacked because of all these omissions, but the true cause of these phenomena lies in the lack of organization and in opportunism. The LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary similarly opposed the secretarian approach to personal labor, according to which no type of work involving personal means of labor is socialist.

Referring to events which for several years created an unhealthy climate in the Neretva valley, Stane Dolanc said that many opposition groups had been operating in this area, but that they had basically had the same aim--they were directed against socialist self-management relations. Indeed, there were those who did not understand that their activity was in conflict with the LC program and the Constitution. But in no way does this mitigate their responsibility. Now, since the communists have succeeded in prevailing over this unhealthy situation, the decisive eradication of those forces' remnants must be continued, for with these remnants we cannot enter the struggle for that which is new, the struggle for development. In this context, we must use the Socialist Alliance platforms and recall those experiences of the people's front during and after the war. The need for this is made even greater by the fact that the opposition wants to lead us off the path, not only in municipalities but on a broader scale. We must, therefore, unite all progressive forces around our concept, which has been created and democratically accepted, from the level of the basic organizations of associated labor to that of the federation.

In the same way, we must create conditions for more effective ideopolitical work. We must find new methods and match them with the time in which we live, for time plays an ever increasing role in life.

We must confront the reality of life, devise forms of labor which are more modern and which will include everyone. These solutions cannot be imposed from above, nor can they be brought about by the LCY Presidium or any other forum. They can, and must, be found in practice.

Slavko Brstina, president of the Metkovic LC municipal conference, acquainted Stane Dolanc, Milutin Baltic and Marin Cetinic with the political situation in the Neretva valley. He said that the well-known unhealthy climate in this region had been created by two groups, nationalists on the one hand, and dogmatists on the other. They paralyzed the LC Activity, directing it toward self-preoccupation, and they neglected the solution of essential developmental problems. With the help of regional and republican leaderships and the strengthened activity of communists, this situation has been overcome. The communists have developed very extensive activity, and have concentrated their attention on essential questions. About 300 new members have been accepted, and work is now being carried out on consolidating the economic situation and the improving of the delegate system and socioeconomic relations. The most important thing, according to Brstina, is that the people have drawn a useful lesson from all this and have firmly adopted the point of view that activity by those who might again threaten us with an unhealthy climate should not be permitted in future.

Honors People's Hero at Opuzen

LD301424Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Opuzen--The courage of people's hero Stjepan-Steva Filipovic, the fearless Opusen worker and Croatian communist in the Valjevo partisan detachment, is the most reliable symbol of the unshakable belief of the people in freedom and communist ideals. His historic message and call to the people to take up arms under the very shadow of the gallows, defying the enemy and death, is the truest indicator and inspiration to current and future generations in the struggle for freedom and for expressing great thanks to those who scorned death for the sake of our lives. This was the message from the large people's gathering in Opuzen before the monument to this hero, a communist who was hanged in Valjevo on 22 May 1942 after brutal torture in the jails of the Chetniks and the Germans. Kresimir Srsen, secretary of the LC municipal committee in Metkovic, spoke about the character of Stjepan-Steva Filipovic, popularly called Steva Kolubarac.

The large gathering was then addressed by Stane Dolanc, LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary.

Opuzen Address

LD292108Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

["Speech by Stane Dolanc at People's Gathering in Opuzen"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Opuzen--At the large people's gathering in Opuzen, Stane Dolanc, LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary said:

I am very glad to attend this magnificent gathering of this region's people and I feel honored that on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and in my own name I am able to greet you and congratulate the inhabitants of the Metkovic Municipality on the anniversary of their liberation.

Every year you meet like this, not only to evoke memories of those hard and glorious days of our struggle but also to see how far you have come and what has been done in realizing the goals and tasks set during the national liberation war and to manifest your devotion to the revolution's gains and to the policy of the LCY, headed by Comrade Tito. Celebrations of days of liberation and days when our fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters took guns into their hands--both here and throughout the country--express our people's resolution to continue to guard the bright gains of the revolution as they would would their own lives and, under the leadership of the LCY and Comrade Tito, to further develop their popular power, the power of the working class, socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and to unflinchingly defend their independence and the country's integrity, giving full support to our nonalined policy and to the struggle for world peace. Thus, these manifestations demonstrate that our society is powerful, vital and unified, and prepared to resolutely reject any attack--no matter from where it arises--on the gains of the revolution and the success of our working class.

Comrades, 26 October 1944 and everything which immediately preceded this date initiated the birth of the new in this part of the Nevetva valley, in your torturous age-old battle for freedom and against all forms of oppression and exploitation.

This region's people can be proud of their heroic history and their part in the national liberation struggle from its start. During the occupation and the war against fascism, the communists and working people of this region and the whole of Dalmatia took up the fight and honorably continued to carry their national and red proletarian flag.
In those fateful and difficult days of 1941, when the fascist armies of Hitler and Mussolini occupied our country and trod across the European and African continents, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia did not lose faith in themselves,but, under the leadership of the party and of Tito, rose up in armed rebellion. They were more prepared to die than to kneel like slaves before the occupying forces. From the very first day, the occupying forces could not feel safe, nor could they use the rail, road, river or maritime routes in this area, with the result that they had to hold a large number of garrisons and soldiers here. For this reason, from the beginning, they undertook drastic measures against the population,destroying and burning villages, taking people to concentration camps and places of execution. However, nothing could prevent the spread of the national liberation struggle.

Just before the war, a Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] organization and Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia organization were operating in the Neretva region, with powerful support in the working class and among the laborers in the villages. Even during the very first days of occupation, and according to a directive from the CPY, a start was made in gathering arms and forming military commissions, so that by June 1941 illegal partisan camps were formed in which communists, members of the youth organization and other antifascists gathered. By November of that year a start was made in informing military partisan formations, groups and platoons and the partisan oath was instituted. Soon after this, the first diversions were carried out in the communication lines between Dubrovnik and Split.

The most important event for this region was the formation of the first Neretva detachment on 22 April 1942, on the slopes of Biokovo, on a hill called Rujnica. Apart from the first southern Dalmatia detachment formed somewhat earlier in a village called Bacina near the port of Ploce, this Neretva detachment was the first regular military partisan formation. It began action in the Neretva region and then later became part of the Josip Jurcevic Battalion, which was formed on Biokovo. The number of fighters and units grew daily and with the capitulation of Italy the first Neretva partisan detachment was formed. It soon became part of the 11th Dalmatian Strike Brigade which, during 1944-45, was constantly augmented by battalions from the Neretva area.

The Neretva fighters formed part of the First Proletarian Brigade, then the First and Second Dalmatian brigades and the 11th Dalmatian Division.

The sons and daughters of the Neretva took part in all the major battles of our revolution, including the glorious epics of the fourth and fifth offensives on the Neretva and Sutjeska. A large number of fighters from this region were also to be found in the units of the 26th Dalmatian Division. Among other battles, they took part in the great battle by the Vukovo ravine in October 1944, when the 369th German Legionnaire Division was completely annihilated. The Neretva fighters also took part in the great battles for the liberation of Knin, Mostar, Siroki Brijeg, the Central Dalmatian Islands, Peojesac, Istria, the Slovene Littoral and Tireste. The best sons and daughters of the Neretva people gave their lives for the final liberation of their homeland, this region in which on 26 October 1944, the great day of peace and freedom dawned after so much torment and suffering.

The sons of Neretva fought both in their own region and throughout the country; it did not matter where, as was the case with fighters from other regions. Thus, the people's hero Stjepan Filipovic, to whom we are unveiling a monument in his birthplace of Opuzen today, was one of the organizers of the uprising in the Valjevo region. As a fighter in the Valjevo Partisan Detachment, he distinguished himself through his great courage and his fearlessness in the attacks on Lajkovic and Krupanj, for which he was praised as early as 1941 by the supreme commander, Comrade Tito. He was a fighter, corporal, sergeant and commander of the Kilubar Detachment, commissar of the Macvanska Partisan Detachment and commander of a battalion. While carrying out his combat tasks, Stjepan Filipovic fell into a Chetnik ambush in December 1941 and was captured and handed over to the Germans. He was bestially tortured but behaved heroically in the face of the occupying forces, who condemned him to death by hanging and carried out the sentence on 22 May 1942 in the square in Valjevo. On the way to the place of execution, Filipovic defiantly knelt to the liberation struggle and the communist party before the people, who had been brought there by force. Just before he died, with the noose around his neck and his fists raised high in the air, Filipovic called on the people gathered there to take up arms and enter the battle for freedom against the occupying forces and the domestic traitors, finally shouting at the top of his voice: "Down with Hitler, down with fascism!" His heroic figure is known throughout the country and his fearless behavior is a symbol of heroism even today.

Just as you here and your sons in their partisan war exploits, so fighters from other regions sowed the seed of brotherhood and unity at every step and in the most difficult moments, the seed from which united, Socialist Yugoslavia grew. With the slogan "Death to Fascism--Freedom to the People!" on the banners of the proletarian brigades and partisan detachments, the slogan of brotherhood and unity had also been written out as a main one since the beginning of the war. Tito's national liberation army sowed brotherhood everywhere. In fact, brotherhood and unity form one of the greatest aims of the Yugoslav revolution.

Just such clarity of aims--in terms of the national question as much as in the sphere of social and democratic demands of the working masses--was one of the main reasons that the national liberation front achieved a broad mass base, developing as a united revolutionary-democratic movement. Only in this way were the party and national liberation movement able to maintain constant close contact with the militant working masses. It was this very conception and orientation of the Yugoslav Communist Party that gave the national liberation movement and war in Yugoslavia its revolutionary, democratic and social content from the outset.

The liberation war of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia went down in the history of wars and revolutions as one of the most illustrious examples of a struggle for national freedom, equality and revolutionary social transformation, as the heroic epic of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, who, for the first time in their history, jointly laid the foundations, with their blood, on which they could continue to build their most beautiful and happy life. The socialist revolution, in fact, was also the highest act of self-management--here are the beginnings of self-management in Yugoslavia. [passage indistinct]

What was essential yesterday is also essential today. The SAWP--the successor to the illustrious traditions of the people's front--must also be the main motive force of the whole internal development and socialist construction today, the organizer and mobilizer of the popular masses in all areas of life, the initiator of activity and enthusiasm for work and the broad democratic platform of our political system of socialist self-management. In a word, it must be everywhere where work and decision-making are carried out, where social problems, problems of work and life, the everyday problems of people are solved. It must be rooted in the base of society, in the local communities, delegations, sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities and so forth, so that its spirit, so to speak, can easily be felt in every house, in every local community and municipality, and so that, in carrying out the established policy, every concrete task, the most extensive and broadest participation of the popular masses can be achieved. The Socialist Alliance's role is irreplaceable today in mobilizing working people and citizens in the struggle for efficient operation of our self-managing and delegate system. Therefore we must resolutely oppose any sectarian conception of the role of this, our greatest mass organization, and communists must be the leading motive force of SAWP development and activity. Only bureaucrats and technocrats fear the people's democratic will and do not believe in its creative forces. [passage indistinct]

Such a principled foreign policy, particularly the untiring statesmanlike activity of President Tito, has brought Yugoslavia exceptional recognition and international prestige and gained it many friends on all continents.

The policy of nonalinement for our community is a united, total and lasting orientation with respect to all international problems and to all countries of the world. The principles and sociopolitical content of the nonalined policy have always been our leadership in action and in our orientation toward others' actions. From this platform, we involve ourselves in the struggle for peace and security, for cooperation on the basis of equality among all countries and for continued affirmation of active peaceful coexistence and economic and social progress.

We favor the future direction of our country's foreign policy toward establishing contacts and cooperation in action with all those peace-loving and progressive forces which, in a given situation, can contribute to the successful resolution of pressing international problems. Yugoslavia has always wanted and continues to want good relations and cooperation--on principles which are well known--with all states, regardless of their social system. On this subject, we are making it known to everyone that we will not suffer or allow anyone from any position to threaten our independence, sovereignty and nonalined position.

We shall not allow anyone to interfere in our internal affairs or to throw a wrench in the works of our development. I am not stressing this without reason, for in certain foreign circles, "concern" for Yugoslavia's future has been continually expressed for a long time. [passage indistinct]

Our future in the domestic and international spheres was written long ago, during the difficult 4-year national liberation epic, during the war against fascism, during the armed action of our socialist revolution and in the years of struggle for freedom and the creation of a Socialist Yugoslavia. We wrote it on the battlefield, the best sons and daughters of our country wrote it with their blood, it was written by the people's representatives and by the councillors of the first and second meetings of AVNOJ [Anti-fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia]. We said even at that time that the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia should decide on their own future and fate, by their own will, that others' arrangements do not affect us, nor others' calculations, "accounts without the innkeeper," as our people say. We said that we do not admit any kind of pact, interest spheres and so forth. This was also clearly stated by Comrade Tito on the occasion of the first meetings with Churchill and Stalin in the summer of 1944. He again told them this clearly and decisively after the war, when our independence was threatened, when various speculations were made about us and our sovereignty and independence were under attack.

The nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, then, as early as the days of war in the middle of occupied Europe, took their fate into their own hands and told the world clearly that, without their agreement, no plans about their future fate could be made.

We declared our position on our future in 1948 too, with resolute defense against pressure from Stalin. We declared it in 1950, with the introduction of workers self-management. We declared it in 1959, with the adoption of the LCY program which we worked out creatively at all later LC congresses, as well as recently at the 11th congress. It is also clearly written in the SFRY Constitution, regarding what we are today and what we will become tomorrow, where Yugoslavia is and where it is going.

[Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 29 October carries an announcer-read summary of the above address, which substitutes the following recorded excerpt from Dolanc' speech for the penultimate and last paragraphs:

Today's efforts by the organized socialist forces led by the LCY, aimed in the direction of the continued development of the political system of socialist, self-managing democracy and of the strengthening of the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities, are the unbroken continuation of all that we had declared favor for in the national liberation struggle and after the war, and of what we laid down at the 11th LCY Congress, which, as you know, opened new prospects and initiated new directions.

Our stability and future lie in stable and good economic activity, self-management, brotherhood and unity, all-people's defense, the LCY, which is ideologically capable and capable of action, our young people and constant progress, but the point of departure of this movement is laid down in the revolution and again in the revolution.]

SAWPY COMMITTEE ON COMING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

AU301753Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU

[Excerpts] The coordination committee of the SAWPY Federal Conference for marking significant events and personalities in the history of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities has noted that preparations for celebrating Republic Day and the 35th anniversary of the Neretva battle are on schedule.

For the anniversary of the second session of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] on 29 November, a festive session of the SFRY Assembly will be held on 28 November in Belgrade and a festive soiree in Jajce on the following day.

The Neretva battle anniversary will be celebrated in Jablanica on 12 November. At the same time, a monument to the fallen fighters of this humane battle for the wounded in World War II will be unveiled at Maslinje.

Next year it will be 60 years since the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was founded. It was said that this should encourage general involvement in studying the revolutionary movement and in marking (?the party) jubilee in all communities. The main observance should be held in April next year, but other activities will be held throughout the year. It was proposed at today's session that a federal committee be formed and that representatives of all republics, provinces and sociopolitical organizations should serve on it. The jubilee of SKOJ [Yugoslav Communist Youth Federation] and of the united workers unions will also be marked as part of the party's 60th anniversary celebrations.

'UNITY 78' ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE EXERCISE REPORTED

Underway in Kraljevo

LD272130Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kraljevo--In the Kraljevo region where the Unity 78 exercise is underway, special emergency measures have been taken. Preparations for all-people's defense in this exercise are going according to plan and entering the final stage. Included in the exercise are all defense forces in the organizations of associated labor and local communities and all the sociopolitical and self-management structures in this region. News is arriving from all areas that the people are ready to offer resistance to any aggressor who might threaten their freedom and their devotion to our self-management development.

The League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in the region have developed intensive ideopolitical activity in realizing the concepts of all-people's defense and social self-protection, the congress decisions, the Constitution and the law on associated labor, and are continually and successfully waging battle for their implementation under difficult conditions. Strong support for the general self-management socialist system finds expression in all activities.

Purposes, Results Noted

AU292005Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The Unity 78 exercise has concluded with a parade of the participating units in Kraljevo. Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, commander of territorial defense of Serbia and member of the Serbian LC Central Committee, reviewed the parade of participants in the Unity 78 exercise, in which all self-managing sociopolitical structures of all-people's defense, territorial defense staffs and units, civil defense staffs and units from the Kraljevo intercommunal regional community and the 15 communes associated in this community, red cross teams participating in the ninth review from all our republics and provinces, and students of the national defense faculty in Belgrade took part.

The ceremony was attended by Dobrivoje Vidic, Dragomir Milojevic, Col Gens Dane Petkovski, Rajko Tanaskovic and Dragoslav Petrovic, and Lt Gens Petar Gracanin and Dragoman Radojcic. Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, Serbian territorial defense commander, spoke at the ceremony. Mijusko Tomic reports from Kraljevo:

After an order of supreme commander Marshal Tito bestowing the name Ragoslav Bogavac on the Kraljevo territorial unit had been read, Territorial Defense Commander of Serbia Rajko Tanaskovic spoke on the Unity 78 exercise. He said that the unity 78 exercise in its operative strategic concept, in its content and extent and in the number of those participating, as well as in the complexity and method of its organization and implementation, belongs among the biggest and most complex exercises ever carried out in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The exercise's basic aim was to check, on the spot, how not only the armed forces but all other social structures are equipped, organized, and prepared for task performance in a possible all-people's defense war. The very fact that over 60,000 people directly participated in the exercise and some 300,000 citizens were involved in one way or another speaks not only of the large extent of the undertaking but also of the ability of sociopolitical leaderships, the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, administrative organs and territorial defense staffs to successfully organize and carry out an exercise in which almost 1/2 of the population of Serbia's largest region took part.

Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, Serbian territorial defense commander, stressed that the Unity 78 exercise did not result from any particular international military-political situation, nor was it carried out because of any special, specific internal circumstances or requirements. This exercise, just as all others, was planned in advance and belongs among the well-known and usual forms of training that are planned and carried out to test the mobilization and combat-readiness of both the armed forces and of all society for the country's defense. According to Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, this exercise made a complete check of defense plans. It determined how these plans are being carried out in practice, and how and with what success all preliminary preparatory actions were carried out so that we might be ready and able, in the shortest possible time, to undertake both combat and work tasks in war in this strategically important area of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the country as a whole.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC LOSSES

AU301748Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU

[Excerpt] All three chambers of the Serbian Assembly met today. The Assembly delegation to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces was instructed to support the draft bill amending the law on taxation of traded goods and services. Andrej Marinc, Federal Executive Council vice president, spoke in the delegates' club on some topical economic and social problems.

The Associated Labor Chamber session discussed a report on losses in the first half of this year and a proposal regarding conclusions and measures to eliminate the losses. As is known, losses were incurred in the first half of the year in the operations of 725 basic organizations of associated labor, employing over 163,000 workers. The losses total 1,369,000,000 dinars and are 30 percent below those of last year. The adopted conclusions proposed to the self-managing interest communities that any real or expected surplus revenue be used to free the organizations that incurred losses from the obligation to pay their contributions.